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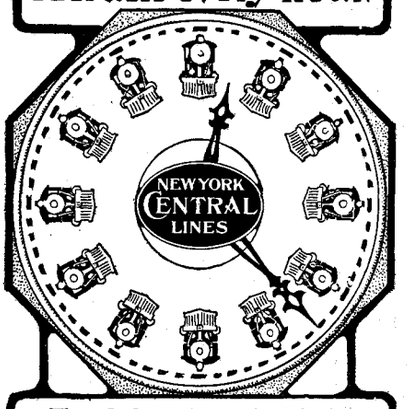

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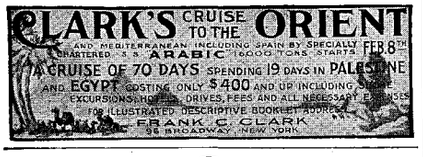
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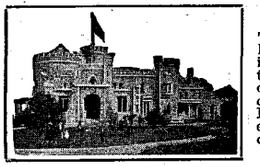

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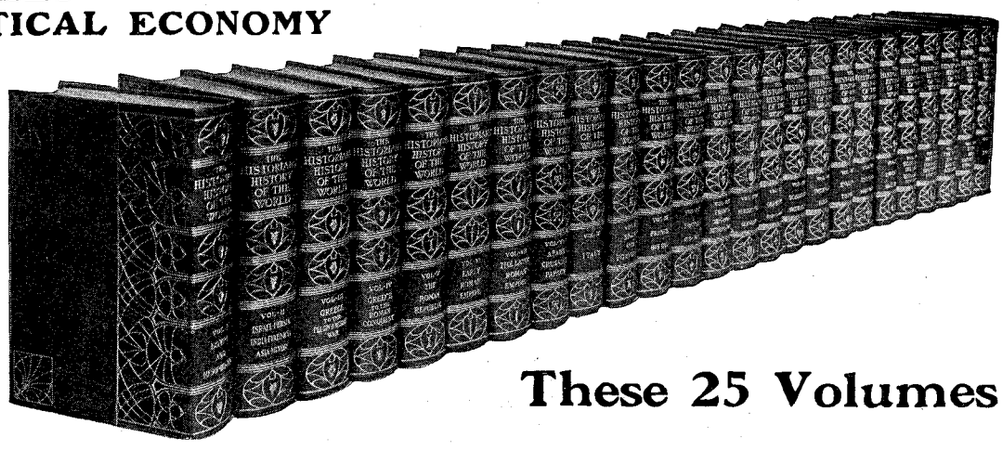

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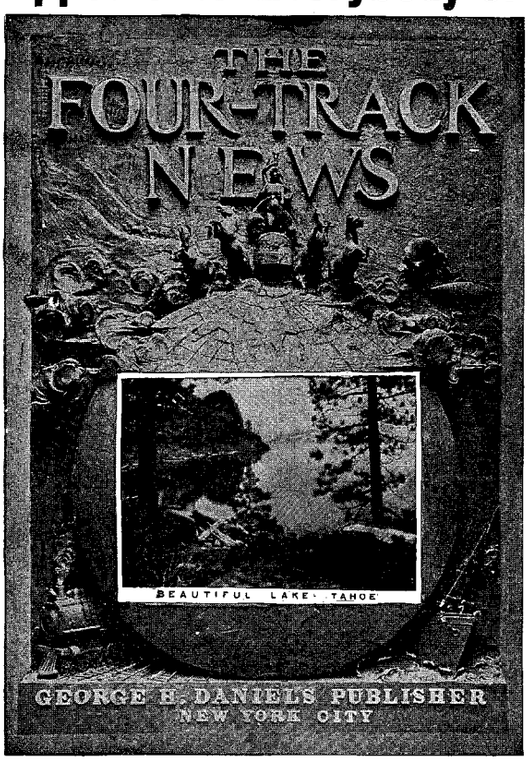

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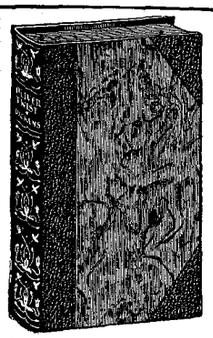

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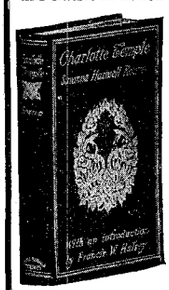

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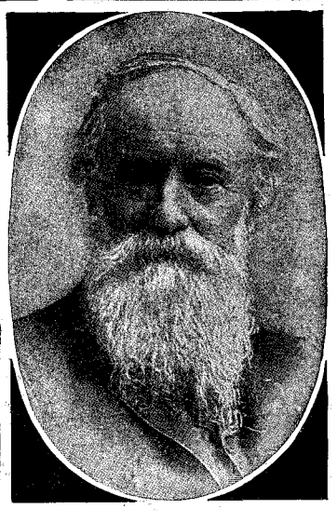

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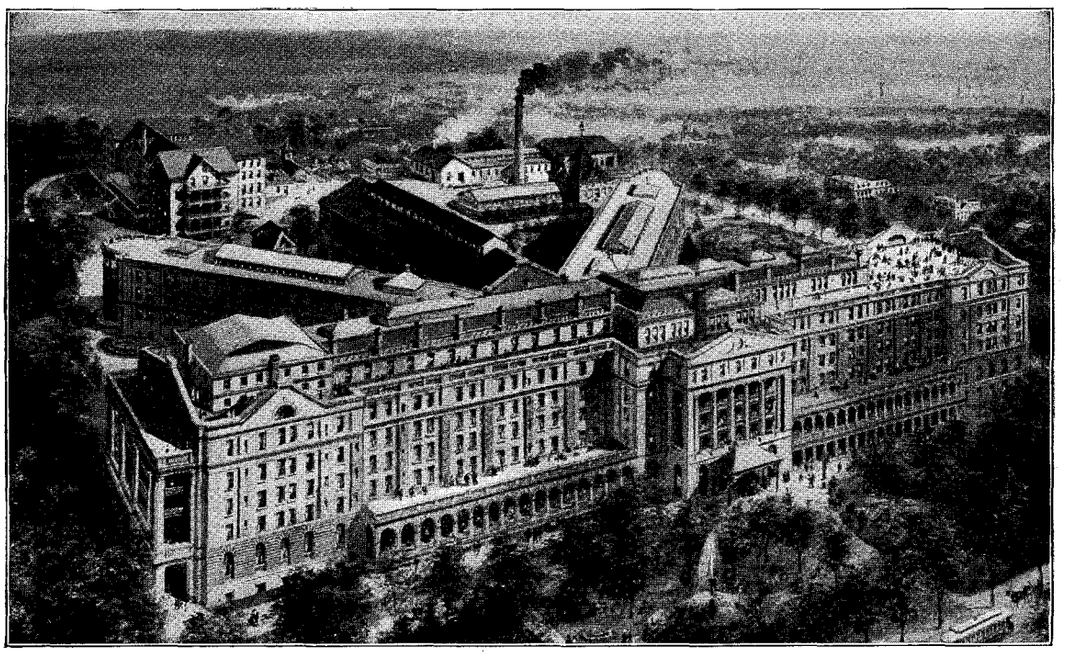

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXI., NO. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 2, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 815

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PLANNING POLITICAL FUNERALS IN NEW YORK.

THE refusal of the deceased to keep quiet during the last sad rites has been so common an occurrence in New York State politics that little surprise seems to be occasioned by the earnest dispute now going on between Senator Platt and ex-Governor Odell over which shall "do the honors" at the obsequies which both agree are on the bills for an early performance. Each courteously insists that the other ride in the hearse. Senator Platt, who has survived a dozen funerals, planned for him at various stages of his career, used the following reverent language the other day when *The Sun's* Washington correspondent asked him about Odell's status:

"What is the use of talking about a man who is down in the grave with the earth falling over him? Let us rather stand by with bared heads and watch the obsequies."

Mr. Odell, however, when asked by a New York *Tribune* representative about the truth of this picture, replied:

"I am far from dead."

This interesting, if not very cheerful, dispute is the result of the testimony of Messrs. Hyde, Harriman, Odell, and Platt in the insurance inquiry now on in New York. Mr. Hyde, formerly vice-president of the Equitable, testified that Odell, when Governor, had a bill introduced into the Legislature to revoke the charter of the Mercantile Trust Company (a subsidiary concern of the Equitable) and used this menace as a club to extort $75,000 in settlement of a suit he had instituted to recover on a block of shipbuilding trust stock which had turned out a bad investment. Mr. Hyde further said that Harriman and his friends had tried to get him out of the way of their schemes by having him made ambassador to France. Mr. Harriman, when called to the stand, admitted that he had talked with the President about making Hyde ambassador, but denied that he had recommended it. Mr. Odell, when called, denied in the most solemn and emphatic manner that he used the bill mentioned above as a club to extort the $75,000, and declared that it was pigeon-holed to avoid the least resemblance of such a situation. Senator Platt gave some very frank testimony about the contributions of the Mutual and the Equitable to the State campaign funds, the Equitable contribution amounting to $10,000 annually and the Mutual to $10,000 occasionally.

SENATOR PLATT TELLING ABOUT INSURANCE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ex-Governor Odell's critics think that this serious charge against him kills him politically; Senator Platt's critics think that his admission of handling insurance corruption funds does for him, and Senator Depew's critics have been insisting, ever since his connection with the old Equitable régime came out, that he too is done for. So the newspapers are talking about a complete reorganization of the Republican party in New York State, and the New York *Sun* (Ind) believes, with many other papers, that "Theodore Roosevelt will play no indifferent or ineffectual part" in the rehabilitation. *The Sun* declares that both bosses must go to the cemetery. It says:

MR. HYDE ACCUSING EX-GOVERNOR ODELL OF USING HIS POLITICAL POWER TO EXTORT $75,000.

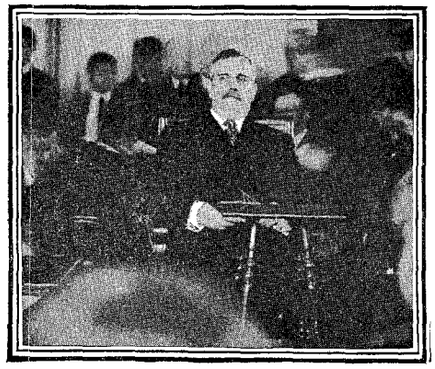
"Surely, November 7 is not yet so musty in any memory that the drubbing then given to bosses, Republican and Democratic, has been forgotten. All over the country the people said, 'We are tired of bosses,' and wonderfully smote them. Penrose and Pennypacker and many another old machine wolf have put on a brand-new lamb's wool suit and are bleating beautifully. Wise bosses have learned at least the patter of reform. But some of the New York politicians seem too dense of skull to learn anything. They think that they are called upon to 'lead,' to direct the people who have just risen against corrupt 'leadership.' Be it corrupt or incompetent, the people will not have bosship any more.

"Are there brains enough among the so-called 'leaders' of the Republican party of New York to understand that, for the present at least, the Republican party insists upon the rule of the majority, and needs no pretentious dictation and direction?

"Republicans, like the rest of the country, are not red-hot against bosses with any view of allowing new or old, resuscitated, galvanized bosses to rule over them."

The conservative Springfield *Republican* (Ind). sizes up the situation thus:

"Were a State election to be held in New York within a week the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, under the lead-



EX-GOVERNOR ODELL DENYING MR. HYDE'S CHARGE.

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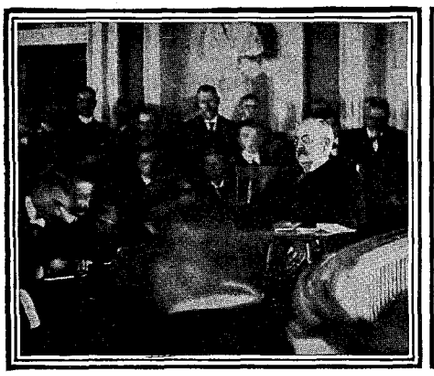
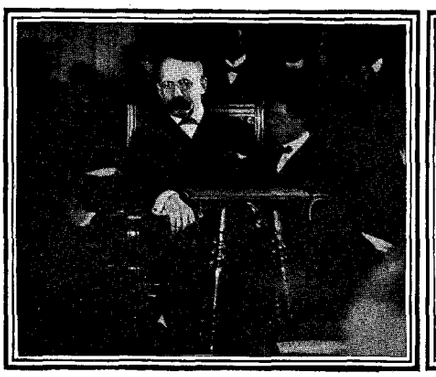


PRESIDENT MCCURDY, OF THE MUTUAL.



E. H. HARRIMAN.

SENATOR DEPEW.

ON THE RACK IN THE INSURANCE INQUISITION.

ership of Odell, would be the most probable outcome. In view of the present temper of the people toward the whole crew of bosses and bosslets, intensified in the Empire State the past few days by the testimony of Messrs. Hyde, Harriman, Depew, and Odell in the insurance investigation, only a political miracle could save the present Republican organization from destruction. Odell almost surely would suffer the experience of Murphy, Penrose, Cox, and Gorman. . . . . .

"At this moment the doddering Mr. Platt gleefully takes the stage and announces that he must save the party from its scandalous leadership—the Odell leadership that sent him into a senile retirement when it seized the reins of power.

"The farce of Mr. Platt's performance is at least a reminder to the great body of respectable Republican voters in New York State that their party must soon undergo a purging in its leadership. That the present leadership is contemptible needs no stronger demonstration than the spectacle that the United States Senators, Platt and Depew, and Odell, the chairman of the Republican State Committee, now offer to the people. This machine, built up by Platt and now dominated by Odell, is responsible for the long travesty of a State bureau of insurance whose commissioner never had the wit or the desire to discover the scandals which for nearly a year have shaken the insurance world. It is the machine whose director only last year decided to let Mr. Depew, subsidized by the Equitable, have another term in the United States Senate on the very day that he received a $75,000 check in settlement of his claim against the Equitable's subsidiary trust company. December 30, 1904, was a remarkable date in Mr. Odell's career; in the morning came the check, in the afternoon came his announcement that he had withdrawn his opposition to the statesmanlike Depew. These things have a sinister look, however plausibly they may be explained.

"The opportunity is offered particularly to the young men of the Republican party of New York to wrest it from such tainted leadership. Secretary Taft has made a notable appeal to the young Republicans of Cincinnati to perform the work of reform which the recent election brought to their hands. Under the inspiration of a Roosevelt, may not the young Republicanism of New York State now seek the restoration of virtue to the chief place in the councils of their party?"

These revelations will prevent the recurrence of similar scandals, thinks the Richmond *News-Leader*, which says:

"All this secret history is of enormous value. It teaches the people things they never have dreamed of however strong may have been their suspicions that they were being governed and that the conduct of their affairs was being guarded by unseen, mysterious powers. Now we know and are on our guard for all time to come. Great financial institutions will be managed and the great financial magnates will be required to work in the bright light of day. Secrecy of operation is necessary sometimes in all business transactions, but those engaged in such affairs will be taught to act with the knowedge that at some time their operations will be brought under public scrutiny and that, therefore, they must be conducted cleanly and fairly."

HOLDING THE PARTY.

"I shall not retire from the leadership," declares B. B. Odell. "I am going to hold the Republican party in power in this State."

—Davenport in the New York *Mail*.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

INTEREST in railroad questions was quickened a few days ago when representatives of the five great railroad labor organizations called at the White House and made an earnest protest to the President against the proposed rate legislation bearing upon railroads. These men—engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen, and trainmen—claimed to voice the sentiments and wishes of upward of 6,000,000 people whose earnings approximately amount to $500,000,000 annually; and they placed themselves on record as opposing legislative attacks on railroads that "tend in any degree to interfere with or interrupt the present or future prosperity of the railroad employees in this country." Thus whether these men were acting on their own motion, or were instigated, as the Philadelphia *North American* suggests, by "the railroad companies [that] are trying to create public opinion," they in either case presented a clean-cut issue for the President's consideration, and so it was hoped that he would reply with directness and in a way that would foreshadow what he intends to recommend to Congress. He seems, however, to have done nothing of the sort; for his remarks have been given various interpretations, none of which throws full light upon the subject of inquiry. To the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) his meaning seems unmistakable. The Butte *Inter-Mountain* (Ind.) also thinks that he clearly announced his principles. *The Journal of Commerce* of New York (Fin.), however, believes that he "gave no logical defense of the policy which he favored," while the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that his statement, if it

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showed anything, "betrayed a tendency to waver," and, therefore, there is no telling what he will recommend to Congress.

The sentences in the President's reply to the railroad men, over which all this dispute has arisen, are the following:

"There has been comparatively little complaint to me of the railroad rates being, as a whole, too high. The most serious complaints that have been made to me have been of improper discrimination in railroad rates. I have said again and again that I would not tolerate for one moment any injustice to a railroad any more than I would tolerate any injustice by a railroad. But I am convinced that there must be an increased regulatory and supervisory power exercised by the Government over its railways. For instance, I would greatly like to have it exercised in the matter of overcapitalization. I am convinced that the wage fund would be larger if there were no fictitious capital upon which dividends had to be paid. All I want in any rate legislation is to give the Government an efficient supervisory power which shall be exercised scrupulously to prevent injustice to the railroads as to prevent their doing injustice to the public. Our endeavor is to see that these big railroad men and big shippers who are not responsive to the demands of justice are required to do what their fellows who are responsive to the demands of justice would be glad to do of their own accord."

The trouble which the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) finds with these words is that they mix the question of "rates" and "rebates." "Everybody," continues *The Times*, "is with the President on the rebate question . . . but it is impossible to agree with him in his declaration in his last message that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to name rates, etc." And Senator Culberson of Texas remarks that it seems doubtful from what the President proposes, "whether the rate to be fixed shall be absolute, uniform, or maximum, whether it shall go into effect immediately or in a reasonable time, and finally, whether the rate shall be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission or a quasi-court to be saddled upon the taxpayers of the country." The President has given no intimation from which the press can define his opinion and intentions as to these details. His silence has occasioned considerable contention and dispute among papers which are avowedly friendly to him. Everybody wants to know how the rate-making power will be exercised if it should be entrusted to a Government agency. Will it be employed to secure a "square deal" between the different sections of the country as well as between private individuals? If so, a trouble might occur which has never heretofore arisen. On this point the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep). says:

"Every American is more or less proud of the railroads of his country; but the farmer in Centre County, Pa., who is compelled to pay more for having his crop hauled to tidewater than a farmer near the Rocky Mountains must pay over the very same railroad, has his pride tempered with wrath. It is inspiring to think that this country has half the railroad mileage of the world, and much the better half; but, naturally, that can not make us feel contented if Pennsylvania coal, which goes through Philadelphia to New York, shall pay less for the long haul than is paid by the same kind of coal for the short haul."

But, on the other hand, the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep). sees a real danger ahead for the Far West in the passage and enforcement of a law exacting the *The North American's* idea of justice and equality. It remarks:

"There are certainly many railroad rates that seem to the casual observer arbitrary and inexplicable. The worst of these are made by water competition. How can railroads between Albany and New York do otherwise than meet the water rate? How can railroads between New York and New Orleans, or St. Louis and New Orleans, or Buffalo and Chicago, or New York and San Francisco do otherwise than meet the water competition? Shall they be required to stay out of all the business which can be done by water? The people would not stand it. The people locate their business at points where rails and water compete and where rails compete with rails. Will any commission overturn this arrangement?"

CRUMBLING OF PARTY LINES.

DID the political upheavals throughout the United States at the recent elections signify something else besides the present popular hatred of bossism and graft? The independent papers, of course, believe that they demonstrate that the people have at last awakened to a consciousness of their power and responsibility, and that the reign of partizanship is approaching its end. Testimony from such sources is, perhaps, open to the charge of prejudice, but nevertheless it is corroborated by evidence coming from papers that are above the least suspicions of bias and radicalism. In fact, a no inconsiderable part of the press, of avowed partizan character and of recognized conservatism and authority, freely and unequivocally declare that the results of the elections indicate that fealty to party is a vanishing sentiment, that old issues are dying,

ANANIAS—"Here, gentlemen, settle it among yourselves."
—Bush in the New York *World*.

LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT.
—Lowry in the Chicago *Chronicle*.

HOW THEY LOOK TO THE CARTOONISTS.

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and that a new political alinement in the near future is by no means improbable. *The Times-Union* (Dem.) of Jacksonville, Fla., asserts that "party lines are breaking up, and that party will win in 1906 and in 1908 which best represents the conscience and judgment of the people." The New York *World*, whose loyalty to straight Democracy has stood many tests, shows by many significant instances that "old party lines are more and more being lost to sight"; while the New York *Tribune*, which for over a generation has been a stalwart, and perhaps the foremost, exponent of everything Republican, raises a cry of alarm, and declares:

"The election of November 7 must have made it evident to every person who is able to do any real thinking about politics and is not a mere register of tombstone inscriptions that the traditional party organizations and functions are out of fashion. We hear a great deal said about the vote for the retirement of 'bosses,' but it was a vote for more than that. It was a vote for some vital relation between the wants of the people and the machinery of politics. In certain conspicuous instances where party machinery failed to respect popular wishes concerning nominations, the machinery was smashed and politicians were told that the nominating function had not been irrevocably committed to them. But behind this revolt in the matter of nominations was a feeling that organized parties had got away from the people and ceased to represent their

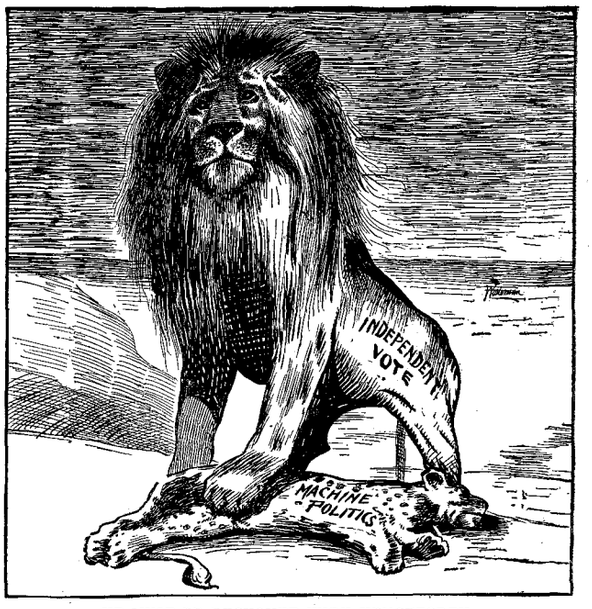
THE MAKING OF A SENATOR.
When will the people stand from under?
—Keppler in *Puck* (New York).

thought. Parties tend to crystallize and devote themselves to mint, anise, and cumin, to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law, just as churches do."

In a similar vein the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) remarks:

"All that has been changed. The dictum of Horace Greeley that 'Every Democrat may not be a horse thief, but every horse thief is a Democrat,' no longer expresses the attitude of the great mass of Republicans toward their Democratic fellow citizens, and Democrats now are willing to admit that all Republicans are not 'Black Republicans,' whose leading thought is how to loot the public treasury, municipal, state, and national. . . . . .

"The events of the last few years have shown that the independent idea has spread to the country and taken strong root there.



HE MUST BE RECKONED WITH HENCEFORTH.
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

The fact has proved disconcerting to political statisticians, who can no longer depend upon canvasses, having the straight party vote of previous years as a basis of calculation. The independent voter is apt to keep his voting intentions to himself, and it is only when the returns are read that the volume and tendency of the silent independent vote become known."

Everybody admits that there exists now a larger body of independent voters than ever before which "enters," as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) describes it, "like an unknown x in the calculations of politicians"; but there is a wide difference of opinion as to its permanence, consequences, and utility as a moving force in politics. The Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Dem) thinks that a new party of the "Square Deal" will be formed; and the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) announces that "Square Deal" clubs are already being organized in Iowa. Mark Twain, in a recent article, also anticipates such an event, and gives some advice to "the crusading followers of that movement." He says:

"The party must be composed of men who are willing to give up all affiliations with either of the great parties. No man in it can have any political aspirations. He must not have any friends whom he wishes to push forward for political preferment. The sole reason for the existence of this new third party must be to elect the candidates of either the Democratic or the Republican parties who are believed to be best fitted for the office for which they are nominated. It is not the idea that this independent party is to consist of another fog of non-individualities to be swung in a mass for any candidate at any one's dictation. There would be nobody who could deliver that vote in a mass. It is a party made up of separate individualities, each holding and prizing the privilege of voting as he chooses, the rest to vote as they choose. And therefore you have this result: that if the candidate of one of the great parties is conspicuously a better man than the candidate of the other great party it is believable that the independent party would vote as a mass for that man."

This would be mugwumpism of an exalted and most self-denying nature, toward which the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) shows but little confidence or respect, and in humor equal to the occasion, thus replies to Twain:

"A mugwump party would be a new joke under the sun. The mugwump is now the salt of the earth, but if the salt should lose its savor through forms of party organization, then wherewithal

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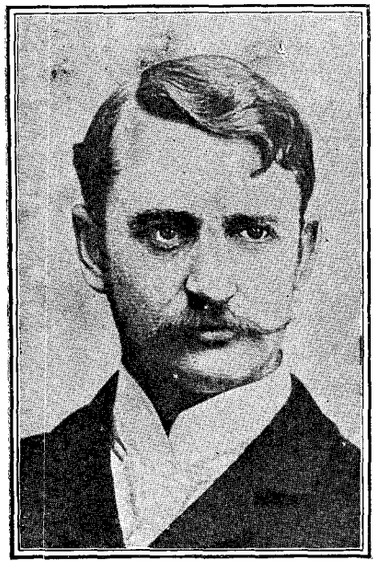
should it be salted? The mugwump is monumental in his great act of rising above party lines, and if, in a moment of abstraction or self-complacency, he should suffer himself to be tied up in such an organization as that of either of the old parties, there would be large contributions to the gaiety of nations when the mugwump party should reach the line of action in the nomination of candidates. Then, at every election, there would be a new party born, until there would ere long be as many parties in our politics as in that of Spain, or some other countries of the Old World in which there is a party for every member of a joint stock company which divides on party lines to serve the ends of business policy. The logical process of development along such lines would be to the point of every man being his own party. And there the mugwumps would find themselves back at the point from which they started in partyism, which is where they are now, and where they should stay."

"THE STRAITS OF PANAMA."

THE startling announcement that the Isthmian Canal Commission is heavily in debt and has involved its credit beyond the limit authorized by law; the frank confession of Secretary Taft that negroes are poor workmen, and that the labor problem can be solved possibly only by the employment of Asiatics, as no white men "can be found to stand work in the tropical sun"; the reported agreement of the Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers on a "sea-level" canal, that in effect disturbs the plans now being carried out, and calls for additional expenditures of time and money not hitherto thought to be necessary; and finally the bold project of the expert engineer, Bunau-Varilla, for a "Straits of Panama" to divide the two continents like another Bosphorus, which he declares would be the best and eventually the cheapest water-way through the isthmus; all these have stirred up a greater controversy over the canal than anything that has occurred since the United States endorsed the Panama revolution and assumed the responsibility for the canal's construction.

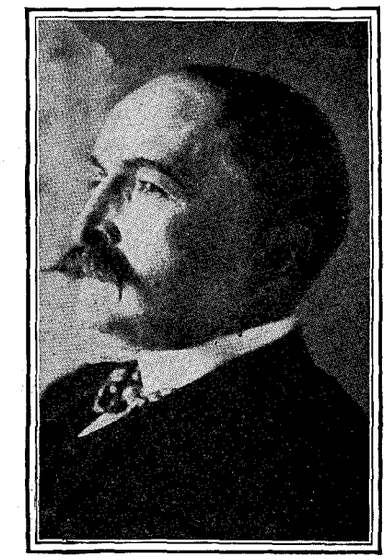


LINDON W. BATES,

The expert New York engineer who regards the "Straits of Panama" project as chimerical and impossible.

The New York *World* suspects "mismanagement and reckless extravagance" on account of the inauspicious beginning of this stupendous enterprise, and the history of the canal-construction work, says the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "isn't calculated to give hope to the people." The Dallas *News* asserts that "the unexplained delay and remarkable changes have tended to deepen the impression that a costly failure must be recorded," which, in the opinion of the Houston *Post*, may lead "Congress to turn about and 'go' the Nicaragua route after all." The Mexican *Herald* declares that the tangle in which the Americans have become involved has encouraged Great Britain and Japan "to construct a ship canal of their own"—an eventuality which as conservative an authority as the Washington *Post* does not believe improbable, for it editorially notes that the Tehuantepec route "is now being rapidly developed by a British company."

Papers, however, which are more friendly to the Administration, show less impatience at the delay in the work on the canal, and, in fact, take a rather encouraging outlook. As they view it, three years are not too much time to spend in "making a right start" in this big undertaking; nor is the $60,000,000 already expended an evidence of extravagance when the sum is itemized and carefully examined into. After deducting the $40,000,000 paid for the French rights, and the $10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama, only $10,000,000 is left to be accounted for, if we except a debt amounting to $1,500,000 by the 1st of December. Of this balance, as Secretary Taft admits, only $648,000 was used by the department of construction and engineering, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* avers that "it is unfair to underline this fact," as the rest of the money was spent for honest salaries, wages, sanitation, and betterments of a permanent nature that are "as essential to the success of the undertaking as the actual work of 'making the dirt fly.'" So the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* cautions the public against feeling undue anxiety or alarm over the situation. The Boston *Transcript* recalls that "the criticisms of delay and extravagance [in this case] are of the same kind as those against the engineers in charge of the building of the Suez Canal"; while *The Wall Street Journal*, after essaying to trace all opposition to its various sources, speaks this friendly word of encouragement:



BUNAU-VARILLA,

Who proposes that we build a lock canal, and then cut it down gradually till we have "the Straits of Panama."

"The new commission which has been appointed with Mr. Shonts at its head should be given a full opportunity to show what it can do. The enemies of the canal have a right to their opinion as to the desirability of constructing it even now that the United States Government is fully committed to the undertaking, and if they like they may continue a propaganda against it. Those interested in

FRANCE—"Excuse me while I smile."
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

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the Nicaragua route have the privilege of still proclaiming the superiority of that route. The Democratic minority in the House of Representatives has the right to make all the political capital it can out of the Panama situation within certain decent limitations. But there is something offensive to the American sense of fair play to attack the Administration and the canal by indirect methods. It certainly seems as if the enemies of the canal were attacking the commission because they were afraid to attack the President, who is back of the commission."

In the midst of this conflict of opinion and mist of uncertainty the project of Mr. Bunau-Varilla, promising the cheap and speedy construction of a satisfactory canal, looms up large. His idea, as gathered from the columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is simply that the Panama Canal be first constructed with a summit level 130 feet above the sea, to which ships shall climb on either side by a series of locks and be let down on the other side by another series of locks. This would involve the construction of two huge dams, with resulting lakes, one at Bohio and the other at Gamboa; but the lofty waterway could be completed in four years at a cost far below present estimates and opened to the commerce of the world. Then, while the commerce went on its way, the

THE PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

process of lowering the level to the sea and widening and deepening the cut until there was a ship channel from the Atlantic to the Pacific forty-five feet deep and five hundred feet wide at the bottom, could also go on unobstructed and unobstructing. It would have all the advantage of water excavation and water conveyance of material, which is the most economical. It would take twenty years and cost $300.000 000, but, according to the sanguine projector of the plan, the annual cost of the work might be defrayed from the revenues of the canal already in operation.

As a vision this gigantic project of Mr. Bunau-Varilla is alluring, and has elicited much comment from the press, public, and professional circles. The soundness of some of his ideas seems to be generally admitted, but still it is pointed out that there are many reasons which oppose "conclusions that are vital to his contention." Probably the clearest and most succinct summary of the objections made to Mr. Bunau-Varilla's plan appears in the interview given to the New York *Herald* by Lindon W. Bates, consulting engineer, who says:

"Certain inexorable laws oppose Mr. Bunau-Varilla's plan. One is the rush of the current in the bed of a canal with parallel banks; another is the obvious necessity for widening the banks until a vast area must be excavated.

"Mr. Bunau-Varilla speaks of bottom deepening. This is the costliest form of deepening, because it involves both bottom and side excavation. A lockless canal represents a river emerging from an exhaustless reservoir and emptying into the Pacific at stages of tide below mean sea-level.

"We have current velocities to deal with. As the water travels, the pressure becomes greater and the velocity increases between parallel banks. To secure a sufficiently uniform velocity, with a depth approximating the navigable plane, the factor of width must expand by a certain ratio per unit of length. Experience proves that the ratio of increase of width is about one to eighty-five. In other words, in order to insure that the current of a tidal canal shall not exceed safe limit, or one and a half miles an hour, we must gradually widen the banks at the ratio of say one foot to one hundred feet.

"This means a sea-level canal starting at Mindi 400 feet wide must be 1,086 feet wide at Bohio, thirteen miles down stream; 2,089 feet wide at Culebra, thirty-two miles down, and 2,512 feet wide at La Boco, at the end of the forty miles of canal. You must then excavate a canal with divergent banks, starting at 400 feet, say, and ending with banks half a mile apart. How much greater must the width be if we start with 500 feet, as proposed by Mr. Bunau-Varilla."

THE KENYON INITIATION TRAGEDY AGAIN.

THE alumni and friends of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, feel that the press have been too hasty in their comments on the death of Stuart Pierson, which was considered in our issue for November 18. The newspapers of the country took the coroner's finding as the basis of their editorial comment, and the coroner believed that Pierson had been tied to the track. Dr. Pierce, president of the college, however, now comes forward to correct the coroner's "sensational reports" and the "false statements" in the newspapers. He says in a long statement published in *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), the Columbus *Dispatch*, and other papers, that Pierson went to the fatal railway bridge alone, following his initiation instructions, while the fraternity members and alumni, among whom was Pierson's father, went in the opposite direction, so that an alibi for the initiators can be proved by the young man's own father. Says President Pierce:

"On the night of October 28, at nine o'clock, the candidates for initiation into the D. K. E. fraternity, among whom was Stuart Pierson, left the college dormitory, each one carrying a basket with fantastic contents to the solitary rendezvous appointed for him. Pierson, saying good-by to his father, who as an alumnus of the chapter was present for the initiation, set out alone for the railway bridge, which at night is perhaps eight minutes' walk, his instructions being to await there the arrival of a committee from the fraternity. There is no evidence that he saw or met any one after leaving his father at nine o'clock. His watch, which was broken in the accident, stopped at 9:41.

"Almost immediately upon the departure of the freshmen from the dormitory, the active members of the chapter, with their alumni, including Mr. Pierson, went in a body to the fraternity lodge, which is about a mile in an opposite direction from the railroad, stopping for a moment at a bakery on the way. At the lodge a meeting was held to make arrangements for the coming exercises. Committees were appointed to go to meet the several candidates for initiation, Mr. Pierson declining the invitation that was given him to go for his own son. The committees separated not earlier than 9:40 at a point a mile from the railway bridge."

President Pierce himself examined the body after the tragedy and found "no marks of a suspicious character which would indicate that the boy had been tied." After reflecting upon the methods and conduct of the coroner, he adds:

"Among the falsehoods and perversions of the truth that have gained currency, I may mention the following, which, tho they purport to emanate from the coroner and prosecutor, I am assured by those officials have some other origin.

"First. the statement that it is the custom of the fraternity to tie initiates to the track is utterly false. Barber, a Kenyon freshman,

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who is said to have given testimony that he was treated in this manner, denied the statement absolutely.

"Second, the members of the D. K. E. fraternity did not, as alleged, make inquiry as to the schedule of trains.

"Third, the bridge was not cleaned at the order of any group of students.

"Fourth, the bloody cloth which was found, but not hidden, in a culvert a quarter of a mile from the bridge, was worn by a student who had the nosebleed. This man was with Pierson's father.

"The boy's death is a mystery, for the point to which he was sent is not on the bridge, nor is it a dangerous place in appearance. The only possible explanation is that the boy, who had been up all the night before waiting for his father, who arrived on a belated train, fell asleep, and waking suddenly, in confusion got into the path of the oncoming train."

PROSPECTS OF A LIVELY TIME IN CONGRESS.

NEWSPAPER forecasts show plenty of work for Congress to do this winter. With railroad questions, tariff revision, and reciprocity treaties, the investigation of the Panama Canal Commission and disturbances in the Isle of Pines, the ratification of the treaty with Santo Domingo, the Mormon issue and public lands scandals, the statehood bills and insular affairs, the canteen, pure food, immigration and Chinese exclusion laws, and measures seeking to secure a more elastic currency—with all these up for discussion and decision, it is thought that the coming session of Congress ought to attract a more than usual popular interest. The Washington *Post* (Ind.), however, after giving an elaborate résumé of the outlook, predicts that Congress will go slow, and act with conservatism, confining itself at the start "pretty much to routine work." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) also believes that it will be several months before any positive action is taken, for besides the topics mentioned, "the fourteen regular appropriation bills will have to be attended to."

The questions which the press supposes will occupy most time and attention in Congress are those relating to the tariff and railroad rates. The papers which keep correspondents at the national capital are watching these questions with a keen and anticipative eye, for it is thought that the debate upon them will develop not only the political weakness or strength of President Roosevelt, but will show how far party lines have been loosened, and to what extent the new spirit of independence abroad in the land has taken hold on the legislative branch of the Government. According to most trustworthy accounts, the President will begin the fight for his pet subjects of legislation with more or less advantage over his opponents. His popularity in the House is unquestioned. It is surmised, however, that he will encounter considerable difficulty in his efforts to make the Senate come around to his way of thinking, but nevertheless such an unfriendly critic as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) makes this favorable assertion in its news columns regarding the fate of the President's railroad measures in the Senate:

"President Roosevelt has won his first battle in his campaign against his Republican opponents in the Senate for railroad rate regulation, and he has won it by Democratic votes. It was made known definitely to-day that the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is in session here on the rate question, will report a bill in accordance with the President's recommendations by a vote of 7 to 6 and perhaps of 9 to 4. He has seven votes certain. Two Senators, one a Republican and one a Democrat, are still noncommittal, but even if they decide against him he has a majority."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) takes a somewhat different view. It opines that "railroad legislation of some kind" will probably be adopted, but remarks through its Washington correspondent as follows:

"There is much reason to suppose that, during the coming winter, the main center of interest in Congressional action will be located at the Senate end of the Capitol. Not only has the preponderating authority of the Senate been markedly increasing, even during the past three or four years, but at this particular session legislation of such a character is coming up that those interests which make the Senate their stronghold will undoubtedly do what they can to strengthen their grasp upon legislation and to keep it perfectly firm. There are some symptoms that these influences will be less obstreperous in a positive way than in the past, but it would also appear that what is lost in the direction of positive action will be gained in the vigor with which they will antagonize measures coming up from the lower chamber, or introduced by enemies in the upper, to which they feel serious objection."

As to tariff revision, *The Journal of Commerce* believes that the President "will let it drift, and that it will be pretty sure to do so during the coming session of Congress." This paper reaches this conclusion after reading an article in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which reports Mr. Roosevelt's sentiments as follows:

"The President appears to have discussed the subject of the tariff with extreme felicity in his forthcoming message, for members of Congress, both 'standpatters' and 'readjusters,' who say they have read the section dealing with this important subject, express themselves as well pleased with his utterance. It is asserted that the President frankly states his own opinion that there are certain schedules which call for some modification, expresses his confidence in the ability of Congress to deal adequately and efficiently with the subject when the proper time for such readjustment arrives, and adds that the subject is so delicate a one that he deems it best to leave to the discretion of the legislative body the determination of the time when such readjustment shall become imperative and the extent to which the modifications, when undertaken, shall go."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE people of the Isle of Pines should join a Don't Pine club.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MAYOR MCCLELLAN appears to have been reelected by a rousing minority.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

AS another bid for immigrants from the States, Canada proposes to put a ban on American cheap magazines.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Russian people are acting in a way to suggest that perhaps the world has somewhat misjudged the autocracy after all.—*The Houston Post.*

"BONAPARTE opposes a big navy." One of the Secretary's collateral ancestors had the same experience.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

GREAT BRITAIN'S commission to investigate America's idiot asylums will not visit the city hall in an official capacity.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

IT seems strange that the Czar overlooked the opportunity of promising the Russians self-government as soon as they were capable of it.—*The Commoner.*

IF HE GETS IT, WHAT THEN?

—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE GREATEST BOOK EVER WRITTEN BY A WOMAN."

THE superlative statement is made of Emily Brontë's novel, "Wuthering Heights," that it is "the greatest book ever written by a woman." This opinion is advanced by Clement K. Shorter in his new biography of Emily's sister, Charlotte, that appears in the series of "Literary Lives." Support seems to be given to Mr. Shorter's estimate in the progressive encomiums passed on the book, and quoted by him, since Sidney Dobell, a contemporary of the novelist, recognized its merits, and Matthew Arnold and Mr. Swinburne continued the laudatory comment. Praise could perhaps go no higher than Mr. Swinburne's in placing "Wuthering Heights" alongside "King Lear," the "Duchess of Malfi," and "The Bride of Lammermoor." Mrs. Humphry Ward and Maurice Maeterlinck, though unquoted, are cited as joining in the chorus of praise. "There are greater novels, doubtless," Mr. Shorter qualifies, "novels replete with humor and insight—qualities that it has not. But there is no book that has so entirely won the suffrage of some of the best minds of each generation since it appeared." Not to realize the high qualities of this masterpiece of fiction, says Mr. Shorter, "is to be blind indeed to all the conditions which go to make a great book." Accepting the dictum that the love for Milton's "Lycidas" may be taken as the touchstone of taste in poetry, he does not hesitate to advance the parallel statement that the "appreciation of the Brontë novels may be counted as a touchstone of taste in prose literature." The wonder of "Wuthering Heights" is enhanced by the insoluble mystery that shrouds the personality of its author. Mr. Shorter declares her to be as "impersonal as Shakespeare." Her failure to leave behind her any personal letters adds zest to the inquiry for which there is no satisfaction. Mr. Shorter writes:

"Not one scrap of self-revelation did Emily leave behind, two colorless letters to a friend of Charlotte's being wellnigh the only memorials in her handwriting that have been preserved. Her book also reveals nothing. Anne's novels were transparent transcripts from her narrow life. Charlotte transferred every incident from her experience into her books. Emily was never more aloof than in her great novel. It is dramatic, it is vivid and passionate, but it is never self-revealing. Emily learned German when in Brussels, and must have read the weird tales of Hoffman; she had, it may be, heard her father tell stories from Irish tradition, as Dr. Wright and Miss Mary Robinson both assert. She had, nearer home, not only her own brother's miserable story with its mock heroics, but many other uncanny traditions of a kind to which Yorkshire is certainly as prone as County Down. Did she use any of these things? No one can say.

"All speculation as to sources of inspiration is far beside the mark in appraising Emily Brontë's genius. 'Wuthering Heights' is a book by itself, with less indebtedness to earlier literature than most great novels. In my judgment it is the greatest book ever written by a woman. Those who have read it again and again and have found that it gripped them more forcefully at each succeeding reading have put it to a test indeed. . . . I know of no novel that may be read repeatedly with more satisfaction. The whole group of tragic figures pass before us, and we are moved as in the presence of great tragedy. Emily Brontë was quite a young woman when she wrote this book. One almost feels that it was necessary that she should die. Any further work from her pen must have been in the nature of an anti-climax. It were better that 'Wuthering Heights' should stand, as does its author, in splendid isolation."

Lacking any adequate key to the mystery covering the source whence sprung this work of the author's genius, Mr. Shorter avers that we are thrown back upon nature as the only possible external influence—"those wild and silent moors that the writer loved so well, and where we are sure from earliest childhood she constantly kept solitary communion with all the weird phantasies of her brain." Confronted by the fact that, viewed by the highest standards, the work of the other sisters, even that of Charlotte, must be taken in varying degrees of critical allowance, there is yet the problem of accounting for the "glamour" that surrounds everything that pertains to the name of Brontë. Mr. Shorter professes to find one clew in the very mystery of the personality of Emily—a mystery which he, the acknowledged authority on the Brontë literature, is obliged to state without explaining. He says:

"This element of mystery in all that concerned Emily Brontë, the absence of a single line from her to any correspondent furnishing some revelation of character, the non-existence even of a portrait bearing the faintest resemblance to her, the few casual glimpses of a personality that loved dogs more than human beings, of a nature that was quite unlike to many thousands of her fellow country women that were born into the world in these same days of the first quarter of the last century—all these, combined with the fact that every critic without exception that has been brought into contact with her poetry and prose has found it glorious, and you have here at least one element that provides a glamour to the story of the Brontés."

MUSICAL INTERPRETATION OF PICTURES.

A NEW form of symphonic music, or a new development of "program music," has been originated by a young French composer, Edouard Malherbe, a disciple of Massenet and Gabriel Fauré, whose compositions have been "crowned" by distinguished juries of musicians. He has carried out a theory that has long been under theoretical discussion and which concerns itself with the relation between color and music. If literature—poems, tales, legends, etc.—may provide material for "symphonic poems," why may not great pictures yield similar material? Malherbe has asked himself this question and answered it positively in a series of what he calls "musical tableaux." He has produced one work "after" or on Titian's famous picture, "Sacred and Profane Love," and another on Gleyre's "Lost Illusions." His latest composition is an interpretation of "The Judgment of Paris," and it was recently performed at the Paris Opera—an unusual thing for that establishment, which, as a rule, never produces purely orchestral works.

Robert Brussel, the musical critic of *Le Figaro*, discusses the composition, with the idea underlying it, as follows:

"Literature has inspired a goodly number of symphonic poems; but the most interesting of them are those in which the poetic idea merely serves as the pretext or the general basis for the music; those in which the author's thought has no real influence on the particular development of the given theme. The symphonic poem was born the moment when the composer, not satisfied with purely musical development of the ideas of his dramatic or literary text, conceived the notion of giving them a sort of musical paraphrase or translation. This is what Beethoven did in his 'Leonore' overture No. 3. But Beethoven, as well as Weber in his overtures, aimed essentially at the expression of sentiments and moods, or at the creation of an atmosphere. With Mr. Malherbe, the old controversy over program music is no longer even in question. He undertakes to give musical embodiment to plastic forms and images which the eye embraces at a glance. To realize these, he has recourse to the art of counterpoint. He introduces the six personages of the picture after a passage intended to represent glory. Venus, Pallas, Juno, Mercury, Paris, have each their several characteristic themes, and they are treated not successively, but simultaneously.

"These themes are appropriate to the personages they depict, and are interwoven with remarkable ingenuity. Their rhythmic and melodic development is fluent and harmonious. And, in addition to a sure technic in the employment of all the resources of counterpoint, the composer has shown fine taste and ample invention in the use of orchestral color and timbre."

The critic goes on to say that it is impossible to describe the various subtle and happy combinations, the clever devices and the skill exhibited in the composition, and he has no doubt that Mr.

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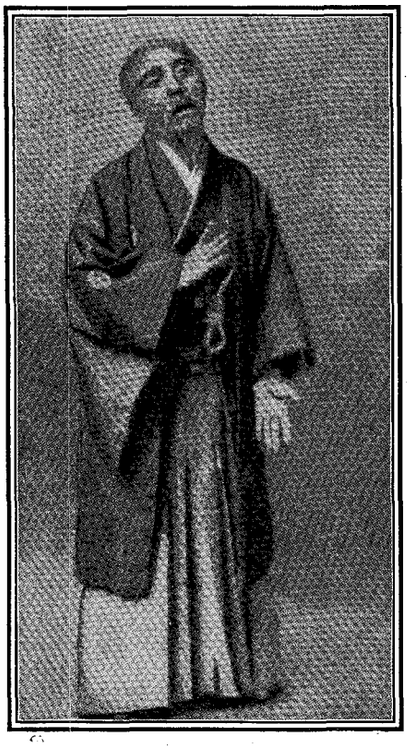

MOHEI FUKUI AS POLONIUS.

ASAJIRO FUJISAWA AS HAMLET.

OTO KAWAKAMI AS THE GHOST.

JAPANESE PLAYERS IN A JAPANESE VERSION OF HAMLET.

Malherbe's talent is fruitful, original, and worthy of serious attention. Whether his departure will give symphonic music a permanent new form is, however, declared to be open to doubt.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE JAPANESE "ADAPT" SHAKESPEARE.

IN Russia Shakespeare has always been loved and appreciated —a fact of which the educated Russians are rather proud, tho they are deeply attached to their own national drama. It is, perhaps, not without a touch of conscious "superiority" that a Russian woman, Mme. M. Danilevsky, contributes to the illustrated supplement of the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, a semihumorous but accurately descriptive article on "The Production of Shakespeare in Japan." The Japanese stage has been paying some attention of late years to European plays. Dumas's (fils) "Camille" has been repeatedly performed. Now Shakespeare has been attempted, and the first of his plays thus introduced to the Japanese was "Hamlet." "Poor Yorick!" exclaims Mme. Danilevsky, and goes on to give the following account of the adaptation:

"Everything about the atmosphere of the play is changed. Nothing is preserved except the bare skeleton of the plot. The name of the hero is not Hamlet, but Toshimaro Hamura. The action occurs in our own day and the scene is laid in Japan.

"Hamura is a scion of an ancient and aristocratic race. When his father, the old marquis, had died, somewhat strangely and mysteriously, Hamura's uncle had appropriated the brother's title, sword, and—wife. The young man, a graduate of the Tokyo University, who is in love with Oriye, the beautiful daughter of a man who is supposed to represent Polonius, suspects no foul play, and is reasonably happy.

"One day, while walking with a friend (Horatio) in the cemetery, his father's ghost, in full uniform, appears before him, and he learns the truth about the uncle's perfidy and his mother's sin and shame.

"He goes away—he travels in Manchuria and Siberia, but the crime gives him no rest. He returns; the ship in which he sails encounters a storm, but he reaches Japan in safety."

The plot develops along the familiar lines, but the characters, the surroundings are realistically modern, and the Russian critic says that the impression produced is unpleasant and confused, as of something bizarre, incongruous, paradoxical.

"Othello" has also been adapted by the Japanese for their stage. But in the Moor's place we have a Governor-General of Formosa, whose origin is somewhat clouded, and Desdemona is replaced by the daughter of a Japanese minister of finance who opposes the union desired by the Governor-General and the girl and wishes to marry his daughter to the son of a bank director.

Dress, scenery, everything is in the latest fashion. As no high-born Japanese lady is permitted to sing a national song, the Japanese Desdemona has a graphophone in her bedroom!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

German Praise for American Museums.—The importance ascribed by Professor Furtwängler to our art collections, in his recent report to the Munich Academy of Science on the collections of antiquities in the United States, is said to have caused some surprise in Europe. Professor Furtwängler is the celebrated archeologist whose judgment settled the dispute as to the genuineness of the tiara of Saitaphernes. From the account of his report published in *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) we quote as follows:

"He shows that America not only possesses a great number but also in many instances very important antique treasures, and he especially praises the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, which within a few decades has been developed in an admirable manner, and contains first-class treasures in nearly all departments. As examples, reference need only be made to the torsos of the two youths in the style of Praxiteles, in Boston. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is likewise highly appreciated, tho Furtwängler states that its terra-cotta is almost all spurious, but that it owns first-rate pieces in the wall paintings from Bosco Reale, in the newly acquired Ionic-Etruscan bronze ware, in the picture of Cybele on the car drawn by lions, in the Etruscan youth, etc. St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, and Baltimore have acquired—certainly together with much that is worthless—many valuable antiquities, more particularly vases, basins, amphora, etc.; and lastly, the Free Museum of Science and Art at Philadelphia is worthy of

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note on account of its Babylonian inscriptions, its old Egyptian pieces (from Flinders Petrie), its treasures from Italian excavations and its antiquities from Cyprus. The final conclusion to be drawn from Furtwängler's studies is that there can no longer be any doubt that America's museum collections have emerged from the childhood stage and are rapidly approaching that of mature manhood."

WHERE MAN FAILS AS A NOVELIST.

WOMAN'S emotions may be analyzed and portrayed unerringly by the male novelist, but woman's clothes, it appears, remain to him a mystery and a stumbling-block. Such, at least, is the assertion of Miss Myrtle Reed, herself a novelist, who is moved to mirth by the blunders of her brother-craftsmen when they plunge into the description of their heroines' attire. Among those whom she convicts of error in this important matter are Mr. Warner, Mr. Stewart Edward White, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Mr. Payne, Mr. Zangwill, "J. P. M.," Mr. Arthur Stringer, and Mr. Thomas Dixon. Even Carlyle, she implies, suffers in authority when he ventures on this dangerous ground. We read:

"Carlyle, after long and painful thought, arrives at the conclusion that 'cut betokens intellect and talent; color reveals temper and heart.' This reminds one of the language of flowers and the directions given for postage stamp flirtation. If that massive mind had penetrated further into the mysteries of the subject, we might have been told that a turnover collar indicated that a woman was a High Church Episcopalian who had embroidered two altar cloths, and that suede gloves show a yielding but contradictory nature.

"Once upon a time there was a notion to the effect that women dressed to please men, but it has long since been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

"Not one man in a thousand can tell the difference between Brussels Point at thirty dollars a yard and imitation Valenciennes at ten cents a yard, which was one of the 'famous Friday features in the busy bargain basement.' But across the room, yea, even from across the street, the eagle eye of another woman can unerringly locate the Brussels Point and the mock Valenciennes."

Man is given the credit for knowing silk by the "sound" and diamonds by the "shine," and will invariably describe a woman as "richly dressed in silk," and knows not that "a white cotton shirtwaist represents luxury, and a silk waist of festive coloring abject poverty, since it takes but two days to 'do up' a white shirt-waist in one sense and thirty or forty cents to do it up in the other." Miss Reed continues her gleeful indictment, showing by quotation after quotation that men who write books are "at their wits' end regarding women's clothes." She says:

"They are hampered by no restrictions; no thought of style or period enters into their calculations, and unless they have a wholesome fear of the unknown theme, they produce results which accentuate international gaiety. Many an outrageous garment has been embalmed in a man's book, simply because an attractive woman once wore something like it when she fed the novelist. Unbalanced by the joy of the situation, he did not accurately observe the garb of the ministering angel, and hence we read of a 'clinging white gown' in the days of stiff silks and rampant crinolines; of the curve of the upper arm when it took five yards for a pair of sleeves, and short walking skirts during the reign of bustles and trains."

Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.
MISS MYRTLE REED,

Moved to mirth by the blunders of male novelists when describing their heroines' attire, she suggests that the proposed school of journalism at Columbia University might include a course of millinery and dressmaking.

Miss Reed advises Mr. Davis, author of "Captain Macklin," to learn of his friend Mr. Gisbon, that strenuous follower of millinery, as Mr. Davis puts his heroine in a thin white gown and a big hat trimmed with roses for gardening, which Miss Reed declares no woman outside of an asylum ever donned for a hard day's work in her garden. In "The Story of Eva," the author, Mr. Payne, has Eva climb out of a cab in a "fawn-colored jacket" conspicuous by reason of its newness, and a hat with an owl's head on it. Miss Reed's version of the costume is as follows:

"The jacket was probably a coat of tan covert cloth with strapped seams, but it is the startling climax which claims attention. An owl? Surely not, Mr. Payne! It may have been a parrot, for, once upon a time, before the Audubon Society met with widespread recognition, women wore such things, and at afternoon teas, where many fair ones were gathered together, the parrot garniture was not without significance. But an owl's face, with its staring, glassy eyes, is too much like a pussy cat's to be appropriate, and one could not wear it at the back without conveying an unpleasant impression of two-facedness, if the coined word be permissible.

"Still, the owl is no worse than the trimming of a model hat suggested by a funny paper. The tears of mirth come yet at the picture of a hat of rough straw, shaped like a nest, on which sat a full-fledged Plymouth Rock hen, with her neck proudly yet graciously curved. Perhaps Mr. Payne saw the picture and forthwith did something in the same line, but there is a singular inappropriateness in placing the bird of Minerva upon the head of poor Eva, who made the old, old bargain in which she had everything to lose and nothing save bitterest experience to gain. A stuffed kitten, so young and innocent that its eyes were still blue and bleary, would have been more appropriate on Eva's bonnet and just as pretty."

Our attention is called to the fact that in "The Wings of the Morning," Iris, in spite of the storm through which the Sirdar vainly attempts to make its way, appears throughout in a "lawn dress," and we are assured that it is white, since men in their books seem to follow Hoyle's instruction, "When in doubt, lead trumps," only Miss Reed thinks they have paraphrased it "When in doubt, put her into white lawn." "Even J. P. M., that gentle spirit to whom so many hidden things were revealed, sent his shrewish Kate off for a canter through the woods in a white gown, which, if memory serves, was lawn." Whence, oh whence, she exclaims, comes this fondness for lawn? "Are not organdies, dimities, and embroidered muslins fully as becoming to women who trip daintily through the pages of men's books? Lawn has been a back number for many a weary moon, and still we read of it!" Of the sartorial ignorance of another novelist we read:

"Mr. Dixon in 'The Leopard's Spots' has outdone every other knight of the pen who has entered the lists to portray women's clothes. Listen to the inspired description of 'Miss Sallie's' gown!

"'She was dressed in a morning gown of a soft red material, trimmed with old cream lace. The material of a woman's dress had never interested him before. He knew calico from silk, but beyond that he never ventured an opinion. To color alone he was responsive. This combination of red and creamy white, with the bodice cut low, showing the lines of her beautiful white shoulders and the great mass of dark hair rising in graceful curves from her full round neck, heightened her beauty to an extraordinary degree. As she walked, the clinging folds of her dress, outlining her queenly figure, seemed part of her very being and to be imbued with her soul. He was dazzled with the new revelation of her power over him.'

"The fact that she goes for a drive later on, 'dressed in pure white,' sinks into insignificance beside this new and original creation of Mr. Dixon's. A red morning gown, trimmed with cream lace, cut low—ye gods and little fishes! Where were the authori-

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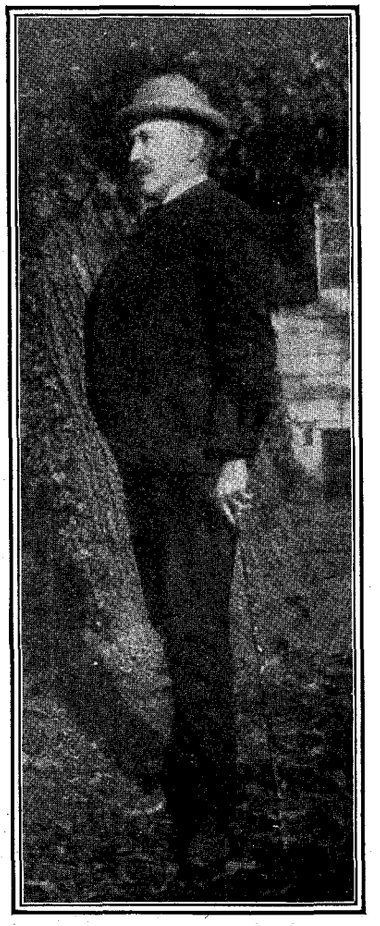
ties, and why was not 'Miss Sallie' taken to the detention hospital, pending an inquiry into her sanity?"

We are led to hope that these evils and incongruities will ultimately tend to disappear. That this may the sooner come about, Miss Reed suggests the addition of a supplementary course in millinery and dressmaking to the courses already planned in the new school of journalism which is to be attached to Columbia University.

DEPENDENCE OF LITERATURE UPON THE SUPERNATURAL.

MR. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE, associate editor of the Chicago *Dial*, professes to see hope for our American literature in the fact that "under the shadow of our noble but rather prosaic Protestant religion an undergrowth of superstitions is springing up." Whatever is not touched by the imagination, says Mr. Moore, dies; and "the imagination is almost a vassal of the supernatural." While emphasizing the literary value of superstitions, he admits that he himself has no wish to revive compacts with the devil, or the burning of witches. Mr. Moore points out that our literature has been deficient in the element of supernaturalism, and finds in this the reason "why our national literature is so thin." He suggests that there has always been something in the air of America as fatal to superstition as the soil of Ireland is to snakes. Thus after Ponce de Leon's quest, and the witch-fires of New England, he can discover hardly a gleam of the supernatural in our history. "Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable than the spectacle of a great people crushing its way over a continent, coming in contact with new scenes and strange experiences, yet evincing no excitement over the unknown, holding steadily to the practical and to the main chance." That is the reason, he says, why our national heroes are so impossible for poetry. On this point, writing in *The Dial*, he adds:



MR. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

He sees new hope for American literature in the fact that "under the shadow of our noble but rather prosaic Protestant religion an undergrowth of superstitions is springing up."

"The Indians whom we have dispossessed were a more imaginative race than ourselves, and a large part of such elevation and grandeur as does inhere in our literature is due to them. Our classic writers, indeed, were keenly alive to the value of the supernatural, and seized every possibility in our life that would give them a background of darkness, an air of mystery. Their successors have been in the main parochial and provincial. Their attitude toward the great ideas of the world reminds me of a story of a young woman of my neighborhood. Being asked to accompany some friends to Europe, she answered, hesitatingly, that she would like to go to Europe, she had heard a great deal of Europe, but she did hate to miss the Mt. Holly fair."

Even the rationalists and skeptics of the eighteenth century, we are told, were sound on the question of the supernatural in literature. "Voltaire, who believed in nothing, believed in ghosts for tragedy." The poets "thought that an array of contending gods and goddesses was a necessity which no sane person would question." Mr. Moore admits that the result, in many cases, was mere machinery, "a creaking soulless work of puppets and pulleys." Nevertheless, he adds, "their faith in it was a tribute to the highest instincts of mankind." And again: "They were right; without the supernatural in some shape, great literature can hardly exist."

After glancing at the great racial literatures of mythology and demonology, the writer turns to the Christian era; and to the attitude of individual writers toward the supernatural:

"For nearly two thousand years, Christianity, with its enormous mythology of spiritual and demoniac powers, its angelology, its hierarchies of saints and martyrs, its miracles and its remissions of sins, has filled the civilized world and satisfied man's sense of awe and worship. It has touched all acts with a wand of life, and caused them to blossom in prodigious efflorescence. The poems of Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Spenser, and Milton, the Arthurian legends which it remodeled after its own image, the plays of Calderon and Shakespeare and Goethe and a myriad minor works, testify to its power. No other spiritual influence has had a tithe of its appraisable effect. . . . The Celtic supernatural comes out best as a kind of a glamour cast over nature. It suffuses the visible world with magic, but hardly concentrates into figures of commanding power. We know practically nothing about the Druidic cult, but it looms large as a thing of awe and mystery. Scotland, down to modern times, is a land of bogles, witches, warlocks, and worriecows. Scott and Burns came into a great inheritance of the supernatural, which they bettered and enlarged. It is hardly realized how much Scott was dominated by the mystery and magic of the spirit world. No English author save Shakespeare has so felt its power. He was accused of having a Meg Merrilies in every one of his books, after that impressive figure was first created. But his early poems show the trend of his imagination quite as distinctly. . . . . .

"Calderon has a figure in one of his plays called El Embozado, which has been the ancestor of a long and distinguished line in literature. In the original legend which Calderon used, a man is pursued wherever he goes by pieces of paper falling from the skies, on each of which he finds inscribed his own name. The hero of the play is haunted by a masked and cloaked figure which appears to him at all times and places. At last he turns upon it with his sword—they fight, and the intruder falls to the ground. He removes the mask from its face, and beholds—himself. There is a similar idea in a ballad of Gongora. A man is on his way to an assignation with a nun. He meets a funeral cortége, and is inexplicably drawn to follow it. The train enters a lighted church; the coffin is placed before the altar, and mass is performed. Then the company silently files out, and the man advances and looks upon the face in the coffin. It is his own. Of course this idea is the germ of such modern stories as Poe's 'William Wilson' and Stevenson's 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'"

As already indicated, Mr. Moore cheerfully bases his hope on the very facts which seem to many a chief reason for discouragement. We read:

"But let us not give up hope. Under the shadow of our noble but rather prosaic Protestant religion, an undergrowth of superstitions is springing up. Pretty urban or rural customs, which have their root in Pagan observances, are being revived. The priestess of the Black Hills reads the stars for more folk than we imagine. Chiromancy, hypnotism, and mind-reading flourish. A young woman died in Philadelphia not long ago who gave out that she was the bride of Christ. Her followers believed in her to the extent of giving her a brick house. I have no desire to suggest that these things are good in themselves. But man must have some outlet into the unknown. We can not live by bread alone, nor subsist on a mental diet of stock reports, eulogies of the world's work, and speeches of strenuous politicians. Any change which will deepen our emotions and widen our intellects, must be for the better. And if such a change sets in, the literature which deals nobly with the supernatural must come into its own."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ALCOHOL IN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

A CRUSADE against proprietary medicines on account of the alcohol contained in most of them has attracted considerable notice of late. Begun by Mr. Bok, editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, it has now been taken up by *Collier's Weekly* in a series of articles by Samuel Hopkins Adams. The principal points made against the so-called "patent" medicines are that ridiculous claims are made for them, that their manufacturers control the rural press through advertising contracts and even influence legislation, and that, as already noted, the medicines usually contain a large proportion of alcohol, which fact the makers generally conceal from their patrons. On the other hand, the Proprietary Association of America has issued a booklet in which it is argued that alcohol in proprietary articles is used only as a solvent and preservative, and that the medicines are taken in such small quantities that any effect from the alcohol is out of the question. That the charges may result in the reform of the proprietary medicine business is asserted by *The Bulletin of Pharmacy* (November), which expresses the opinion, however, that the charges are somewhat exaggerated. Says the editor:

"It seems evident to careful observers that these several attacks upon patent medicines may in time bring results in two particulars. In the first place, they may possibly, through both legislative compulsion and voluntary action in self-defense, cause proprietors to publish their formulas upon the label. It is understood that this question was rather warmly discussed at a recent meeting in New York of the Proprietary Association of America, and that Dr. R. V. Pierce and Dr. Stowell withdrew from membership in the body because their recent action touching publicity of formulas did not meet with general approval. In the second place, more careful and guarded claims will doubtless be made in the advertisements of proprietary articles. On this point President Voegeli made the following comment at the recent Boston convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists:

"'Another subject of grave importance and worthy the serious consideration of manufacturers is that of advertising. Recent events indicate a general attack on patent medicines by leading magazines, due largely, in my judgment, to the unwarranted claims set forth by some manufacturers for their several remedies. These claims are in many cases so extravagant as to invite these attacks upon them and to justify the public in doubting the merits of many preparations exploited in the daily press. I plead for greater accuracy and reliability in the advertising methods of patent-medicine manufacturers.'

"With reform accomplished in these two particulars, patent medicines will not present so vulnerable a front for attack, for many of the charges brought against proprietary articles by the reformers have very little basis in reason. Barring three or four well-known products admittedly made and sold as disguised tipples, it is almost ridiculous to talk about the danger of acquiring alcoholic habits from the consumption of patent medicines. Every druggist knows that alcohol is used in large percentages in the manufacture of nearly every last pharmaceutical in his establishment, and that as a solvent and preservative there is no other agent that will take the place of it. And where, forsooth, can any harm be done? A tincture or an elixir, or even a patent medicine, is taken in doses only of a few drops or a teaspoonful, and what possible detriment can result from the ingestion of half or a third this amount of alcohol—alcohol so disguised in taste, moreover, that its presence is never suspected? Mr. Bok and other reformers do not seem to realize the difference between this condition of things and the large amounts of beer, wine, or liquor that are taken at a time, and their comparisons as to alcoholic content are therefore wholly beside the question."

A noteworthy result of the crusade, or perhaps a feature of it, is the ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Office under which medicinal preparations that contain alcohol are classed as "beverages" and are subject to the same rules regarding taxation and sale as alcoholic drinks. This ruling has also been extended to essences and flavoring extracts made with alcohol, and has been followed up in some of the States, as in New York, where certain medicines have been officially classed as "liquors" by the Excise Commissioner. The author quoted above notes, in closing, that alcohol is not the only injurious substance used in medicinal preparations. He says:

"The catarrh snuffs and similar preparations which contain cocaine are in a very different category. That these articles are dangerous admits of no discussion; and as we see it, the greatest and perhaps the only serious evil in connection with the patent-medicine industry is to be found at this point. Such actions as have been taken regarding cocaine-bearing snuffs by the New York Board of Health, and such laws as many people would like to see enacted compelling the honest labeling of these products, would go far to correct this evil. . . . Finally . . . we may report that the Indiana State Board of Health has decreed that all cosmetics, because of their alleged content of mercuric chloride and other dangerous substances, must hereafter in that State bear a poison label, with skull and crossbones."

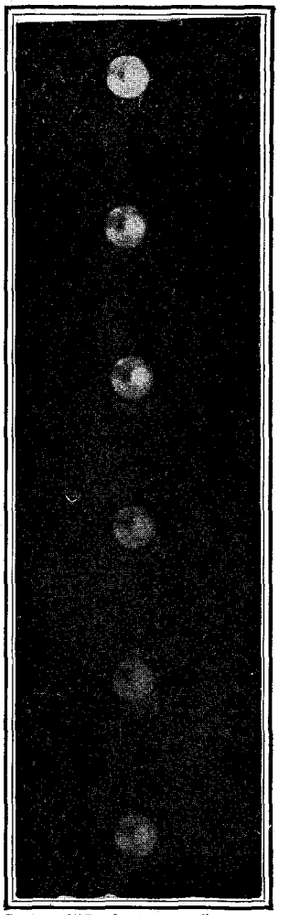
PHOTOGRAPHING THE CANALS OF MARS.

THE so-called "canals" of Mars have been successfully photographed at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona—a feat never before accomplished. Attempts to secure negatives that would show the canals have been made since 1901, but without success, as we are told by Percival Lowell in an article on the subject in *Popular Astronomy* (November). He says:

"Two difficulties stood in the way: the one, the varying airwaves which now favor, now prevent, the definition of such fine detail as that of the canals; the other, the insufficient speed of photographic plates. In the registering of such detail the eye has a great advantage over the camera; for it can perceive much more sensitively than the plate, and furthermore retains an image only for the twentieth part of a second. It can thus record a moment of apparition; the camera can not, but must take the good with the bad and yield only a blurred composite picture of both.

"The writer therefore determined to have made a camera on the pattern of a bioscopic film in which, behind a Wallace screen, many successive pictures might be taken in the hope of securing among them some showing the canals. . . . . .

"But the essential factor that brought success was the one which has been found here so vital to visual observation—the diaphragming down of the objective to suit the atmospheric currents at the time of the observation. Not only did a diaphragm prove better than the full objective, but the increased gain in definition was so great as to much more than offset all the bad effects of prolonged exposure."



Courtesy of "Popular Astronomy."
PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARS.
By C. O. Lampland, May 11, 1905.

Professor Lowell is of opinion that the negatives "thoroughly confirm the eye in showing not only the existence of the canals but the fact that they are continuous lines and not a synthesis of other markings." He furnishes the following description of what is to be seen in them. If the reader is not able to find as much in the half-tone reproductions he must recollect that he is not looking at the original photographs:

"The dark triangle with its apex pointing

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downward is the Syrtis Major: the dark area at the top, that is to the south of it, is the Mare Erythreum. Leading off from the Mare Erythreum to the right shows the narrow dark stretch of the Mare Icarium, separating Eria on the north from Deucalionis regio on the south. The bent line from the bottom of the Syrtis turning sharply to the right as it goes is the Nilosyrtis, which continuing westward across the print becomes the Protonilus. Making the rest of a rhomboid with the Nilosyrtis can be descried two short lines, one issuing from near the bottom of the Syrtis on the right, the other rising from the Peboas Lucus at the end of the Nilosyrtis to join it nearly. These are the Astaboras and the Vexillum, respectively. Parallel with the second link of the Nilosyrtis and below it shows a long dark line. This is the Casius. From its left hand extremity can just be made out a filament which curves round to the right to enter the Syrtis two-thirds way up on its eastern side. This is the Thoth. From the other end of the Casius proceeds the Pierius."

PHOTOGRAPH OF DRAWING OF MARS.

By Percival Lowell, May 11, 1905.

IS HEREDITY A DELUSION?

THAT every peculiarity of a living organism is simply its response to the environment, and that resemblances between parent and child are due merely to the fact that like conditions are acting upon them, is the interesting and somewhat startling theory put forward by Major Charles E. Woodruff in articles published in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, October 14–21). According to this view, it is a waste of time to attempt to explain heredity, since it does not exist in the sense in which the word has commonly been used by biologists. Dr. Woodruff believes also that his way of looking at biological facts reconciles the two great hostile camps of evolutionary theory—the Darwinians and the Lamarckians. According to the former, acquired characteristics are not hereditarily transmissible; according to the latter, they are so transmissible. Much ink has been split over this question, and especially over the definition of "acquired characteristics," on which so much depends. According to Dr. Woodruff's view, "inherent" variations and "acquired" characteristics are identical, and neither is hereditary in the received sense of the word. Dr. Woodruff quotes freely from modern biological authorities to show that explanations of inheritance are tending to the view that the environment causes all the differences between individuals. He goes on to say:

"These newer ideas are also breaking down the old distinction between heredity and variation, which have heretofore always been considered to be very strong opposing forces, one a powerful momentum tending to keep the organism in the ancestral groove, and the other a side force, tending to push it out. There are really no such forces at all. Heredity is a convenient term, like 'cold,' which does not express any entity at all. It merely means that when the environment acting on the ovum has been practically the same as that acting upon the parent in its development, the results are identical. Variation is a convenient expression for what always happens; that is, the environment, which is composed of so many thousands of factors, each changing daily, hourly, or from second to second, never can be exactly like the ancestral environment. . . . . .

"It will, no doubt, be difficult to disabuse our minds of the idea that heredity is a force in itself, and different from the chemic affinities of the protoplasm, but if it is distinctly understood that the word merely stands for the power to react, as the parent reacted, to identical forces, there is no objection to the use of the term. Organisms, then, inherit qualities or powers of reaction, just as a piece of ice inherits the chemic qualities of the block from which it is broken. We might say that heredity is the power to do as the parents did, and, naturally, the results attained are not necessarily alike in each generation.

"There will be considerable objection to this view of heredity as a convenient term, but it will disappear if we will recognize that it merely means that the new ovum is a piece of the old one, and has the same chemic composition. If the old ovum has been modified, then the new one receives or inherits this modification.

"It was once thought that variations occurred in an infinite number of directions, and that there was a wealth of choice for natural selection. Eimer and others show that this is not true, but that variations appear in only a few definite directions, as we would presume from the definite character of the chemic composition of the protoplasm. Quetelet proved that they occur, in degree and number, according to the law of probability, just exactly as the probabilities of the occurrence of the forces of the ever-changing environment."

That variations and modifications are really identical appears, Dr. Woodruff thinks, from the fact that biologists and physiologists can not agree on the line to be drawn between them, and have often mistaken one for the other. He writes:

"It should be noted, first, that we have no sure means of distinguishing a modification from a variation. It was first thought that a congenital anomaly was surely a variation, but that idea had to be dropped, as in the above-mentioned scars of smallpox from an intrauterine infection; likewise an anomaly appearing later in life might be a variation or a modification, according to the time of the action of the cause. Consequently, we find that it is apt to be uncertain whether a given anomaly is a hereditary variation or an acquired modification. Many anomalies which have been considered variations are doubtless due to causes acting long after birth, and there are quite as apt to be variations which are now considered to be acquired modifications due to late acting unknown causes.

MAJOR CHARLES E. WOODRUFF.

There is really no such thing as heredity, he declares. The resemblances between parent and child are due merely to the fact that like conditions are acting upon them.

"It is a remarkable fact that in anthropologic literature there are many instances in which degenerates with well-marked stigmata have been photographed and studied as normal variations, whereas they were modifications due to some exceptional cause in the environment. Degenerates are figured among the types in Ripley's 'Racial Geography of Europe,' and it is astounding that an anthropologist studying our Filipinos should have actually pictured the degenerates in the prisons as normal variations of the Malay. Quite a few are types modified by disease or other adversities, just as among our own degenerates."

All this confusion will disappear, Dr. Woodruff thinks, if we acknowledge that every change is a response to forces, known or unknown, and that no change takes place without the action of such forces. Gold remains gold and lead remains lead, unless acted upon chemically; and the same action will always produce the same compound. Likewise the parent cells, after their union, remain the same in substance as before, and grow up into an adult that resembles the parent. There is no necessity of explaining this by a reference to "heredity," the writer thinks, any more than we need explain why a bit cut from a mass of iron remains iron; it is only the deviations that need explanation, and since so many are evidently due to the action of modifying conditions or forces, there is no reason why we should not explain all of them in the same way. He says:

"When a bacterium divides into two, it is practically the same organism in two pieces instead of one—bicellular. Each part can

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scarcely be said to inherit from the mother cell, for it is the mother cell, and possesses all of the qualities of the ancestors. It inherits in the same way that a piece of ice inherits the qualities of the block of ice from which it is broken. Hence variations in unicellular organisms are impossible—each can be modified, and when it divides into two, its modifications persist, of course. In the laboratory, each generation is modified, and in the course of some scores or hundreds of generations, the sum total of all the tiny modifications of each generation is the modified or attenuated organism.

"It is proper to apply the same reasoning to a multicellular organism—man for instance. When the germ cell is split off, it is part of the parent, possessing all the attributes of the part from which it has split. If the parent has been so modified as to change this part, it will react to old forces in a new way or be further modified, so that degeneration or any other change is a modification. If tuberculosis has poisoned every cell, somatic or generative, then the germ cell which is split off to enter the uterus carries with it this modification. In this sense, inherent variations are impossible."

Through Dr. Woodruff's whole article there runs the idea that to the medical profession, with its life-long acquaintance with all sorts of racial and individual departures from type, science must look to solve this problem of variation, modification, and heredity, real or apparent, closely bound up as it is with the welfare of the human race. He writes in conclusion:

"The medical profession, being daily and hourly occupied with the study of modifications of this one species of animal, is in a position of authority with power to stop the old biologic quarrel, and must do it in the interests of the etiology of diseases and deformities and the uplifting of the race. The anomalies are neither due to inherent wickedness of the germ plasm, nor are they inscrutable acts of God, but they are due to definite physical causes. The offspring of normal people are not foreordained to be normal—nor are the children of degenerates necessarily damned. Pessimism has no place in this matter."

THE COLORS OF AUTUMN LEAVES.

OUR knowledge of the cause of colored autumnal foliage is largely due to the investigations of Sorby, which were published more than thirty years ago. He distinguished twenty different pigments in autumn leaves, and divided them into groups in accordance with the colors, green, yellow, golden, red, or brown, which they produced. Says a writer on the subject in the *Börsen Zeitung:*

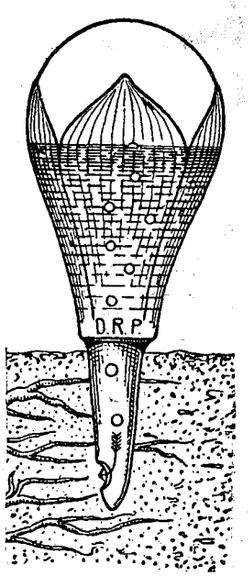

FIG. 1.—AUTOMATIC DEVICE FOR WATERING PLANTS.

"The dark-brown coloring of the heath is due to the same pigment which shows its effect in the leaves of the red beech, and in both cases the coloring presents an attempt of the plant to protect itself from the rays of the sun. In the case of the heath the observer readily finds that that side of the leaf that is most exposed to the sun is the most strongly colored. The bright yellow or orange tints of autumn leaves have their origin in another pigment, the same that colors the carrot yellow. The red color in the dappled leaf of the stork's bill is the same as in the blossom of this plant, and the purple color of the turnip leaf agrees in its origin with the color of the stock-gilliflower.

"Many of the colors that appear in autumn are not really the product of that season. Rather they are visible then because the green pigment in the leaves, which has marked them hitherto, has disappeared or at least decreased. In autumn, while the diminution of the vitality of a plant progresses, begins the descent, from the leaves into the trunk, of all substances that can still be useful to the plant for the future. The substances which remain in the leaves, those to which the autumnal colors are mainly due, have no further value for the plant, the latter, on the contrary, finding a great advantage in their absence. For this reason the plant finally discards all its leaves. If the trees in northern countries should retain their leaves through the winter a long fall of snow would put them in great danger, for many a branch and bough would break under the weight. Perhaps, also, for this reason evergreen trees have quite smooth, hairless leaves to prevent as much as possible an increase of weight through any bodies that may try to cling to them.

"Almost a hundred years ago a German botanist, von Mohl, observed that the falling of the leaves in autumn is one of the wisest provisions of nature. In stripping off the leaves cold and wind play a far more unimportant rôle than is generally supposed. It is also much more advantageous for the tree that its leaves fall without the assistance of the wind, for if they remain where they have grouped and heaped themselves they fertilize the ground around the tree. When autumn approaches there is formed at the base of the leaf and near its junction with the stem a transverse layer of cells which by their very weight so weaken the whole frame of the leaf that the latter hangs to the branch only by a very thin film. This film can often be seen with the naked eye. The final tear may happen then perhaps with the aid of the wind, oftener, however, through the weight of the leaf itself. Finally, the leaves break away also in consequence of frost. When severe cold occurs the liquid in the film freezes, dimishes its hold and thereby separates the stem of the leaf from the branch, but they still remain connected by a thin layer of ice until it melts, when the leaf falls to the earth.

"In many instances the peculiarities of autumnal colors do not proceed from the inner nature of the leaves, but can be traced to exterior causes. The spots on oak leaves are caused, it is known, by flat, reddish gall-nuts which adhere to the nether side of the leaves. A similar phenomenon may be observed in the leaves of the ash, which also receive other, unmixed colors from various fungi. These, moreover, must be considered as a factor of the first importance when the subject of the destruction and coloring of leaves is under discussion. Besides, many trees begin to cast away their leaves from their upper branches first, others from their lower branches. The ash and the beech begin to color their leaves at the point, while the lower part is still quite green; the linden, the poplar, and other trees, on the contrary, color their leaves from the base toward the point."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMATIC IRRIGATORS.

TWO devices, in successful use in Germany for watering plants automatically, are described in *The Scientific American*, which condenses its information from an article in *Umschau*. The first device has for its essential feature an untwisted wick about five feet long such as is used by lamplighters. This is protected by a glass tube about three feet long and about one-quarter inch bore, bent into a siphon or U-shape with one leg longer than the other. The wick, which fills the tube and projects at both ends, takes up water slowly at first, and the whole is prepared for use by leaving it over night in a vessel of water. To quote from the article:

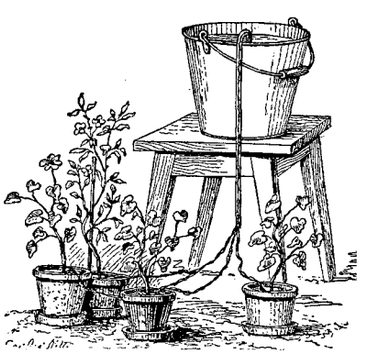

FIG. 2.—AUTOMATIC APPARATUS FOR WATERING PLANTS.

"To use this device for watering potted plants, three or four pots are placed near together, and a pail of water is put near and above them, on a bench. The short leg of the tube is immersed in the water and the flow is started by sucking at the other end. The strands of the wick are distributed among the pots, being placed in contact with the earth but not with the stalks of the plants. One or more strands are assigned to each plant, according to its

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need of water, and, of course, the entire flow may be given to one pot, in which case the end of the tube is inserted in the soil. In very hot weather it is advisable to cover the pail and wrap the tube with wadding to prevent the wick drying. The German inventor of this device says that he has always found it to work perfectly. It was designed for watering house plants during the absence of their usual caretakers, but it seems adapted to garden use as well. Furthermore, it is not apparent why a tube of rubber, tin, iron, or lead should not answer the purpose as well as the fragile glass tube.

"The second device, patented in Germany a few years ago, is still simpler. It consists of a pear-shaped glass bulb drawn out to a point at one end. The point itself is closed, but near it is a lateral opening, through which the vessel may be filled with water. When filled it is thrust into the earth near the plant, to which it supplies the proper quantity of water for several days or weeks, as the water flows from the hole with greater or less rapidity, according to the dryness of the soil. The apparatus is furnished in a number of sizes, holding from a gill to a gallon.

"Either of these devices offers a convenient means of applying liquid or soluble fertilizers, which may be added to the water in any proportion desired."

DOUBLE ANIMALS.

INSTANCES where a living creature appears to consist of two similar parts capable of a certain degree of separate life are noted in an article with the above heading, contributed by J. Carter Beard to *The Scientific American* (New York, November 11). Mr. Beard notes that this phenomenon occurs abnormally and occasionally even among human beings. Instances are Helena and Judith, the Hungarian sisters (1701-23), the famous Siamese twins (1814-74), the South Carolina negresses, Millie and Christina, and the Bohemian sisters, Rosalie and Josepha. Often the union is so much closer that the consolidated individuals do not survive long after birth. Among the lower animals the phenomenon is far more common than it is among human beings, and Mr. Beard thinks it possible that by persistent selection and breeding a race of double monsters might be established. He goes on to say:

"The most curious phase of the phenomenon perhaps, and one that seems to occur occasionally among human beings—tho among mankind it is alternate and not simultaneous—is rather psychological than physiological, and consists in a double personality which to all appearances occupies the same physical organism. A case in point among the lower animals is the chameleon, long famous for its power of changing its color at will, a power which popular accounts have often greatly exaggerated.

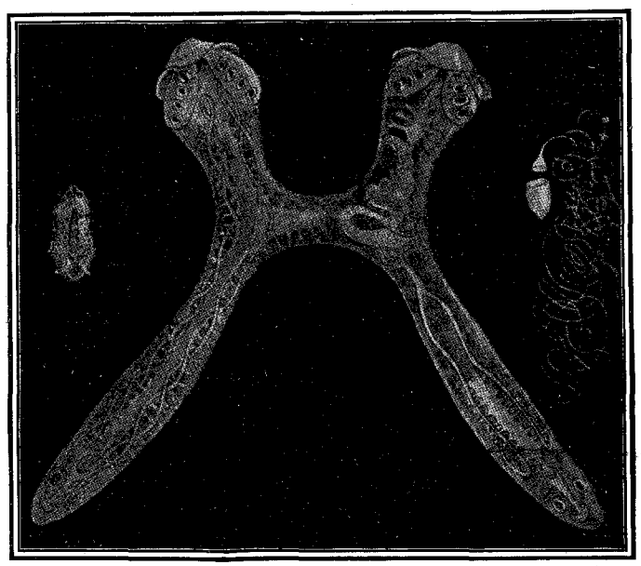
"It is certainly a remarkable animal in many respects, nearly allied to no other, and forming a genus entirely by itself.

"To all appearances, and according to the researches of those best capable of forming an opinion on the subject, the nervous centers in one lateral half of this animal go on independently of those in the other, and it has two lateral centers of perception, sensation and motion, besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration. Notwithstanding the strictly symmetrical structure of the chameleon as to its two halves, the eyes move independently of one another and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals, or rather perhaps two halves of animals glued together. Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no concordance of action. The chameleon therefore is the only four-legged vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of concentration is lost, and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication.

"When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its decrees. The eye, for example, that receives the strongest impression propagates it to the common center, which then prevails upon the other eye to follow that impression and direct its gaze toward the same object.

"The chameleon, moreover, may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautiously approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move, and the corresponding side to change color, whereas the other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless, and unchanged state with its eye fast shut."

In another type of double animal two individuals are born separately and afterward become one, as is the case with the marine parasite called *Diplozoon paradoxum* [paradoxical double creature]. It begins life as two solitary and distinct individuals which naturalists named "diporpa" before their life history was known, and they were supposed to be adult specimens. To quote again:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

THE CURIOUS DOUBLE ANIMAL DIPLOZOON PARADOXUM.

To the left appears the young animal or Diporpa before becoming double; to the right, the egg of Diplozoon from which the single animal is hatched.

"Their appearance at this stage of their life is shown on the left of the illustration, a little while after they have left their strangely shaped eggs, each of which parts near the top into two sections, to the upper one of which is attached a long tangle of thread. One of these eggs is shown on the right of the accompanying drawing. The diporpa is ciliated and free swimming, and exercises its power of movement in roving about in search of a home,

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

CHAMELEON, SHOWING THE SIDE THAT IS AWAKENED AND BEGINNING TO CHANGE.

Its other side is as yet fast asleep and motionless.

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which it finds, if at all, on the gills of some fresh-water fish—the bream, the gudgeon, or the minnow—from which it derives its nutriment. Meeting or being joined by others like itself, it selects a companion to which it is no figure of speech to say that it becomes greatly attached.

"There is upon the back of each of the animals a sort of a knob, and opposite to it a sucking apparatus by means of which it is able to fasten itself securely to any surface to which it wishes to adhere. When two of the animals become a single individual, they do so by twisting over so that each seizes the knob of its companion with its sucker, and thus situated they actually grow together as shown in the center figure of the cut. The knobs and suckers are completely fused, but otherwise the twin animals remain independent."

SCIENCE AND THE SOUL.

THE best writers use the word "soul" as distinct from "spirit," altho the two are often confounded. More exactly the former word means only the "vital principle"—the thing which differentiates living from inanimate matter. As such it is sometimes distinguished by the name "animal soul." The question of its existence has nothing to do with that of immortality. The problem is simply this—a dead dog is evidently different from a live one; in what does the difference consist? Has something left the dog, or are the elements of his body simply arranged in a different way, as are those of a salt crystal when it is melted or dissolved? Scientific men have in recent years adopted the latter view almost exclusively, but a school of biologists calling themselves "neo-vitalists" has now arisen, whose views on the subject are worthy of note. In a long article contributed to the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* Mr. Victor Grégoire explains these views and compares them with the generally received scientific ideas. He says:

"We call 'biologic mechanism' the system of scientific philosophy according to which there is manifested in human beings no kind of activity essentially different from those that belong to unorganized matter. This system consequently refuses to admit the existence in organisms of any 'vital principle,' that is, of any principle of activity essentially different from those that we see at work in the inorganic world. The mechanists say that altho they have not yet been able to explain more than a small part of vital phenomena by the play of physico-chemical forces alone, at least such an interpretation is certainly possible; the slow and patient researches of the future will bring us, they hope, nearer and nearer to what should be considered as the final end of all biologic science—the physico-chemical explanation of life."

"Mechanism," in this sense, the writer tells us, must not be confounded with "materialism." The former seeks to explain only the functions common to all living beings—plants, animals, and man; while the latter seeks to account also for those of sense and intellect. The form in which the mechanical philosophy of life appears most often is named by the writer "organicism." It regards the organism as a machine constructed of inorganic materials, or represents it as the result of the special and complex action of molecules within the cell, of cells in the tissues, of tissues in the organs, and finally of organs in the living body. In its more conservative form it does not pretend to explain the origin of the arrangement of this organic mechanism, but in its more radical type it refers this also to the laws of physics and chemistry. During the latter part of the nineteenth century theories of the mechanist type prevailed almost without contest among biologists. Recently, however, they have been questioned by a considerable group of biologists, to whom the name of neo-vitalists has been given, altho many who oppose the present mechanist view would not deny the possibility of a consistent mechanist theory. Among what the writer calls the "antimechanist" group of biologists are such men as Professors Driesch of Heidelberg, Wolff of Basle, Reinke of Kiel, Neumeister of Jena, and Schneider of Vienna. These men, we are told, hold that altho we have succeeded in determining the physical or chemical factors that enter into many of the phenomena of life, and in analyzing the conditions necessary or useful in the accomplishment of certain functions, we have not yet accounted for a single vital phenomenon solely by the combination of inorganic activities, considering it as a whole and taking into account the characteristics that distinguish the organic from the mineral kingdom. Such phenomena, for example, are the elaboration of chlorophyl in the green leaf and the division of the nucleus in cell-growth. These authors therefore regard the whole mechanist attitude as unauthorized, and assert that we must either admit the hypothesis of a vital principle or at least grant that the vitalist interpretation is as likely to be true as the other. From the latter clause it will be seen that some of the "antimechanists" do not assert that a physico-chemical theory of life or of some of its elements is impossible; they merely hold that this remains to be proved. In this regard, Mr. Grégoire notes, the opponents of mechanism are by no means unanimous. They are no more so, apparently, when it comes to the formulation of a system of their own. Says the writer:

"If inorganic action is of itself powerless to produce vegetative life, there must exist in organisms one or more principles of activity that specially belong to them apart from inanimate matter. . . . But it is easier to pull down than to build up. . . . And this is particularly true when we have to do with a question so complex as that of life, whose study touches science and philosophy at so many points. We should not be surprised, therefore, at not meeting in the attempts of the neo-vitalists an entirely satisfactory solution."

Driesch, one of the clearest of these writers, thinks that we must go back to Aristotle and the Scholastics, in holding that there are in everybody two complementary principles, "primary matter" and "entelechy," or "substantial form," the former common to all bodies and the latter a principle that determines the nature of each particular body. Applied to living beings, this system asserts that the "vital principle" is of the nature of "entelechy." It will be seen that the discussion carries us rather far afield from what we moderns have been accustomed to regard as science. It is interesting, however, as showing what relationship, according to this new view, subsists between the vital essence and the material body. Says Mr. Grégoire:

"In living beings we may not say that the soul or entelechy acts on matter, that it acts with the aid of physico-chemical forces, that it acts on these forces, or that it directs them. We must say that a body animated by the vital principle possesses the same active powers as inanimate bodies, which we call physico-chemical forces, but that, being informed by the soul, it manages these physico-chemical activities in a different manner from that which we observe in inanimate nature.

"You see that in the Aristotelian system the vital principle, the soul, is not at all comparable to a pilot steering a ship. Neither can we represent it as a monarch enthroned in the living body and directing, by magical command, all the movements of the latter.

"The soul is a constituent element of the living body; it makes the body 'alive.' And, in truth, we can not distinguish, in the organism, something that directs and something that is directed. There is simply a being acting in an orderly way and rendered capable of so doing by the entelechy, which is its soul."

What has been quoted necessarily gives but a small idea of Mr. Grégoire's interesting summary of the views of the antimechanists. That they are a minority among biologists is not so noteworthy as the fact that they exist at all. Their existence indicates a tendency in modern biological science that is worth watching.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THERE is an unfortunate tendency says *The Electrical Review* (New York), to hail electrification as the cure-all for railway troubles. "The electrical system has a number of advantages peculiarly its own, and, at the same time, it has certain disadvantages, such, for example, as the cost of installation of the system. These are, of course, properly recognized by engineers, and they enter into every problem. But to proclaim loudly that electricity should have the credit for everything that has been accomplished is apt to do more harm than good. The electric railway system has no need of such praise. It stands to-day upon its past record, and it asks for consideration upon its merits; it needs no shouting to help along its cause."

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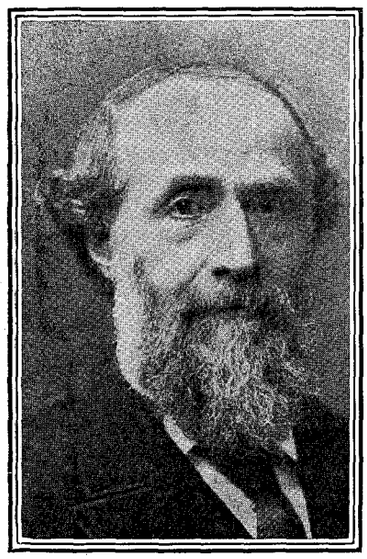
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

THE death of Sir George Williams, who originated the Young Men's Christian Association, is widely commented on by the London papers. The high character of this philanthropist as a merchant, his kindness of heart, his liberality, his consideration for those he employed are dwelt upon, and the vastness of the work which he started in London is noted. The Y. M. C. A. has, indeed, we are told, spread like a network all over the earth. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) thus describes its origin:

"Young Williams was one day walking over Blackfriars Bridge, when he suggested to Edward Beaumont, another clerk, that they should call their fellow-clerks together and form a society to help one another to lead better lives. A circular was issued, and in response twelve clerks met in young Williams's bedroom. There was considerable discussion as to what name should be given to the new society, and finally it was decided to call it the Young Men's Christian Association. They hired a room in a coffee-shop off Ludgate Hill, and held fortnightly meetings there. Every important business house in London was informed of the aims of the association, and in twelve months more than a thousand members had joined, and it was necessary to take commodious rooms in a city hotel. Branches were formed in London. The movement spread to the provinces, then to the Continent and America, and, in course of time, India, China, Japan, Australia, indeed, every country in the world came under its influence."



THE LATE SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Founder of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Baltimore *Herald* thinks that "he must be ranked as one of the great men of England."

Of Sir George's personal character and bearing *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"Personally, Sir George Williams was one of the most modest and unassuming of men, and was regarded with a very real affection and respect by all who knew him. He . . . always retained the gentle and modest personality of the early days of struggle and hope. His heart and imagination were benign and unspoiled. His kindness to young men was a charming trait to the last. Many things might be told to illustrate his gentle and beneficent ways. One will suffice. When many persons were waiting to see him on pressing and important matters he would glance along the line to see the young man who looked most discouraged and disheartened, and to him he would give the preference."

The Daily News (London) says that he changed the life of the London drygoods clerk, and men of his standing in the metropolis, and stirred up the churches to do likewise. To quote:

"Like all great efforts of a former generation, the 'Y. M.C. A.' has to some extent suffered from the fact that the churches themselves are learning its lesson. No longer are young men neglected as they used to be. The social side of life is becoming more and more prominent in the plans of the churches. Sir George Williams well deserved the title which was bestowed upon him amid universal approval. He did a great work which will always live, and it is not the least of his merits that he allowed his mantle to fall on others who are well able to maintain his ideals."

His work was always the object of help and enthusiastic approval on the part of the most eminent and prominent personages all over the civilized world.

The papers of the United States add their testimony to the worth of Sir George's labors and the success of his association. *The Outlook* (New York), speaking of the growth and development of the work, says:

"Scarcely anywhere can be found a Young Men's Christian Association which outwardly resembles the society established in that London shop; but everywhere the Association has preserved the spirit, the earnest religious motive, which characterized its inception. It is this spirit, rather than any outward form, that the Association owes to its founder, and it is this spirit left free to express itself in various forms that has given the Association its vitality."

The particular features of the American type of the Association are dwelt upon by Owen Kildare in *Pearson's Magazine* (New York). While speaking of Sir George Williams as "inspired to give the first impetus to what is now the Young Men's Christian Association," he goes on:

"That the Association work in America is more complex than that in England is due to our national problems. . . . The three special lines in which the American Y. M. C. A. excels all others are the railroad, Indian, and the colored departments. Then there are the student, army, navy, and colonial departments, not forgetting emergency departments, created for special needs, like militia summer camps and other great gatherings of men. That the income from the membership fees could never defray the vast expenses of the work is evident. Fortunately no other work seems to appeal so directly to all classes and, therefore, no other work receives so much substantial help as the Y. M. C. A."

The Baltimore *American* declares it noteworthy that the founder has "not only had the satisfaction of witnessing the remarkable growth of the Young Men's Christian Association movement, but he was actively interested in and identified with the movement throughout his entire life." The Baltimore *Herald* thinks that "he must be ranked as one of the great men of England," and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* adds that "the Association has undoubtedly brought the several branches of the Christian Church closer together."

THE CLERGY AND COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

OUR own flurry in ecclesiastical circles over the question of "tainted money" has had a partial parallel in England, where the bishops in convocation felt called upon to discuss the question of "commercial morality." At the time, critics were not lacking to point out that since the clergy "are notoriously bad men of business, they should keep to their own trade and not interfere." To this contention the Rev. James Adderley, writing in *The National Review* (London), replies: "We are not concerned with the details of business from a business point of view, but only from a moral standpoint. People tell us that falsehoods are told in business. Christians must not tell falsehoods. It is surely our trade, our 'craft,' to find out for Christian men what truth there is in such allegations, and to do our best to help those who wish to lead a Christian life, whether in business or any other occupation." Mr. Adderley looks forward to a time when, "instead of preaching a 'salvation' that only takes effect in the dim future, we will proclaim a present liberty to the captive shop assistant and the enslaved millionaire." In that time, he asserts, things shall be called by their right names. For example: "Adulteration shall be called murder; and short weight shall be called theft; and customers shall be called brethren; and bishops who interfere in business matters shall be called peacemakers, the children of God."

That the modern business world presents a disheartening spectacle of commercial immorality Mr. Adderley finds evidence in (1) "public and semiofficial statements"; (2) in "general statements made by men who can not be accused of partiality or ignorance"; (3) in "statements made in newspaper correspondence by those who ought to know"; (4) and in "information given to me personally by those whom I can trust." Among many quotations given

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in support of his contention, and in justification of the action of the bishops, is the following passage from Sir Edward Fry's pamphlet, "The Sin that Sticks between Buying and Selling":

"We see the spirit of gambling promoted by the transactions on the Stock Exchange and the consequent ruin of many a happy home; over-insurance on vessels, resulting in the loss of innocent lives; the sweating which is so largely practised in many trades in our great cities; a perpetual struggle to make articles which are sold look better than they really are; a constant effort, by many manufacturers and dealers, to use the trade-marks of the better known or more successful competitors, and so to pass off the goods of one man as if they were the goods of another; and lastly, but not least, the existence in almost all branches of commerce of bribery and corruption."

In the following sentences Mr. Adderley states what he believes to be the attitude of the clergy toward commercial immorality, and advances certain suggestions:

"We clergy are supposed to want to get at the dishonest trader in order to brand him. This is not the case. It is the honest ones we desire to exhibit in our crusade. We are convinced that there are enough honest traders and honest customers in this country to make falsehood impossible in business.

"If the whole Christian community, Romans, Anglicans, Nonconformists, would combine! No doubt the agnostics would join us. All persons, in fact, should cooperate who have any high ethical ideal. We could in time sweep away dishonesty.

"But as a beginning I would suggest:

"(1) Let the great commercial leaders frankly confess that there is dishonesty going on. Do not let them get angry with the clergy and talk platitudes about our being no men of business.

"(2) Let the business men, who, to their honor, are scrupulously honest and have their 'regulations' against misrepresentation and so on, come out boldly and set the standard for the rest. . . . . .

"(3) Christian employees who are called upon to act against their conscience must be prepared to run the risk of losing their places. This is, in fact, the modern form which martyrdom will take.

"(4) We clergy, on our part, will do our best to preach about these matters to the customers. We will not denounce the 'business man,' but we will plead with the consumer and the customer."

IS THE MORAL SUPREMACY OF CHRISTENDOM IN DANGER?

THIS question, formulated by Mr. L. P. Jacks, editor of *The Hibbert Journal* (London) is one of the many manifestations of a certain searching of heart among the Western civilizations since Japan has so marvelously revealed herself to the world. That such a question will seem almost impious to many readers, and altogether beside the mark to most, says Mr. Jacks, is due to the fact that Christian thinkers habitually exhibit an attitude of security which is almost evasion toward "the stupendous facts of the non-Christian religions." The meaning of these facts, he maintains, is "so subversive of prejudice, and so opposed to the sense-perceptions of the ordinary man, that the human mind is unable to grasp their significance all at once; and thus they remain unnoticed, because the sweep of contemporary thought is not wide enough to encompass them." In its earliest stages, he asserts, Christianity displayed a wonderful power of assimilating elements from the various pagan religions with which it came in contact, and this power has been cited as one of the surest proofs of its divine mission. For centuries Christianity has been impervious to outside influences, but now, says Mr. Jacks, "it seems likely that she is about to experience a return of the conditions she had to face at the beginning." We read further (in *The Hibbert Journal*):

"Since the armed aggressions of Islam were finally checked, Christendom has lived secure within her own borders; there has been no development through the reaction of non-Christian forces; there has been no assimilation of non-Christian ideas; there has been no challenge from the outside world; there has been no external standard by which the Church could measure either her faith or her works. Herself the judge of others, she has been judged by none. We may survey a longer period, and say that for more than eight hundred years Christianity has been unaffected by any event in the world's history the consequences of which to herself can for a moment be compared with those which followed the fall of Jerusalem, or the invasion of the Goths, or the rediscovery of the teachings of Aristotle. Her evolution during this time has been rapid, but it has been self-contained. Political changes no doubt have played a large part in shaping her fortunes, but these changes took place among races she had already conquered and in territory that was already her own. Science, classical learning, and Biblical criticism have thrown doubt upon many of her formulas, but it was science, learning, and criticism to which her own deeper spirit had given birth: action and reaction among her own component elements have been incessant, and productive of extraordinary results; this stream of Christian thought has met and mingled with that; this part of Christendom has won supremacy over others; but Christianity *as a whole* has been unvisited by any shock from without, and the day seemed passed forever when, as a whole, she had to give account of herself before the world.

"But now, in spite of all our assumptions, it seems likely that Christianity is about to experience a return of the conditions she had to face at the beginning. For the first time in the course of many centuries she has received a shock from without. A new development, outside her own borders, has taken place in the world's history, the peculiar significance of which, for her, lies in this: that it affects not this or that element of her teaching, but her claim to be the universal teacher of mankind. Christendom, as a whole, long accustomed to treat all pagan races as morally inferior to herself, now stands confronted by a non-Christian civilization of vast power and splendid promise, whose claim to moral equality, at least, can not be disregarded except by those who are morally blind. Through the rise of Japan a fresh term of comparison has come into existence in the presence of which the self-estimates of all Christian nations and of Christianity itself will have to be revised. What the labor of scholars could not effect is thus being brought to accomplishment by the march of events: Buddhism has ceased to be a curious phenomenon in our eyes, and appears as a factor of immense potency in the moral development of the race; a new era has opened in the comprehension of the East by the West; a new environment has been created for Christianity as such; and it is as certain as anything can be in this world, that the evolution of the Christian religion will no longer be self-contained, but will have to adjust its inner relations to the fresh outer relations created by these surprising events."

The hold of Christianity upon the peoples of the Western world, he continues, is rooted in the conviction that "this is the religion that produces the best men." What would be the effect, he asks, if a race of non-Christian men should appear who, when judged by accepted standards of character, should be at once pronounced the moral superiors of the Christian races? He goes on to say:

"Hard as the effort will seem to many, it has now become the plain duty of Christendom to realize that her hold on the moral supremacy of the world is not so secure as many of us imagine. There is room, nay, opportunity, for a rival candidate. That the Christian ideal of moral excellence is splendid, even unsurpassed, no one doubts. But no less certain, no less striking, is the failure of the West to justify that ideal, both in national and private life. The sense of dissatisfaction which this failure has produced has entered deep into the moral consciousness of Christians all the world over; and if the impression has been deep in the case of those who profess and call themselves Christians, it has been yet deeper with the multitudes who have turned their backs on the Church. I rate this feeling among the greatest of the forces now moving the minds of men. Other things may create a louder noise, but this works revolutions. The question of theological standards is being merged into that of the moral, and we are being summoned, as never before, to find the correspondence between our professions and our lives. Such a state of things exposes Christendom to a rival challenge, and marks the fitting moment for another claimant to appear on the scene. . . . The astounding divorce between the ethical ideals of Christendom and its normal practise, the liberty of interpretation with which the first principles of Christian morality are misapplied to our social life; the freedom, amounting to effrontery, with which one thing is professed

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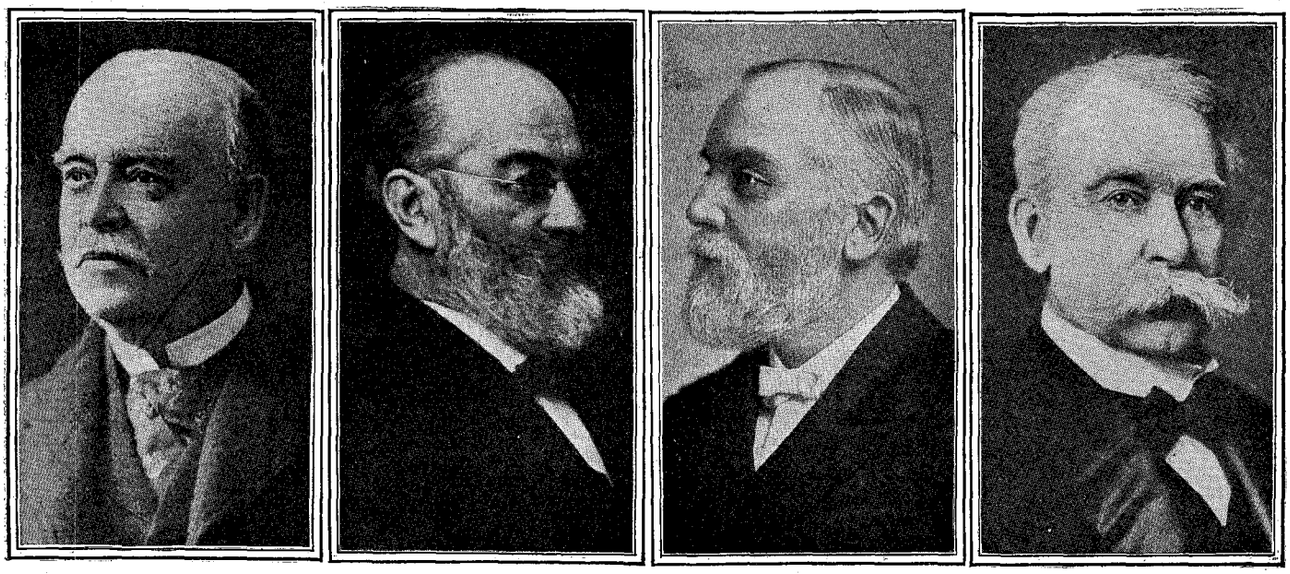

MR J. CLEVELAND CADY, LL.D., Chairman National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers.

REV. DR. WM. HAYES WARD, Editor of *The Independent* and chairman of the Program Committee.

REV. DR. W. H. ROBERTS, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

REV. DR. E. B. SANFORD, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

SOME LEADERS IN THE INTERCHURCH CONFERENCE ON FEDERATION.

and the opposite practised; the disgraceful sophisms by which the Christian conscience is taught to be blind to its own faithlessness—these and many other truths of a like nature, once apprehended only by a small and neglected company, have during the last three years been revealed in their true colors to tens of thousands of persons who never thought of them before. Who can doubt that the crisis which has so long been in preparation for Christianity has been brought appreciably nearer by these things—so near, perhaps, as to be even now at the doors?"

THE GREAT RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

WHAT is widely regarded as one of the most significant religious gatherings ever held came to a close last week in New York. The Interchurch Conference on Federation, of which the plans and aim have been already outlined in these columns, is declared by a conservative Philadelphia clergyman to mark "the greatest epoch in the life of Christianity within the past five hundred years." It is generally admitted that the actual results of this conference can not be immediately estimated, and that meanwhile its chief interest is as a sign of the times. The most impressive religious tendency of the past two decades, we are told, has been that marked by the efforts of closely allied denominations toward actual organic union. The Interchurch Conference, with its more comprehensive scheme of federation without union, marks a later and broader development of the tendency.

More than five hundred delegates, representing thirty Christian denominations and nearly 20,000,000 communicants, attended the conference. The Roman Catholics, the Presbyterian Church South, the Unitarians, the Universalists, and over a hundred small denominations were not represented. The Presbyterian Church South is reported as in sympathy with the ideals of the conference, but as convinced that the time is not ripe for federation. Nearly all the lesser denominations, says Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of *The Independent*, "sprang up a hundred years ago, or in sections of the land still belated and medieval." That, he continues, "was the age of division, but we have now come into the era of union, tolerance, and liberty." Writing in his own magazine, he goes on to say:

"It is a fact, not sufficiently considered, that the spirit of unity has grown out of the zeal for evangelism. These are the two notes of the Church of the present day—evangelism and union—which distinguish it from the Church of a century ago; the sense of the duty to convert the world, and the sense of the duty to come together that we may convert the world—'that they may be one, that the world may know that Thou hast sent me.'"

During the meetings of the conference, which were devoted chiefly to the consideration of the duties of a united Christendom toward different practical social problems, protests were heard from Protestant Episcopal and Baptist delegates against the much-discussed exclusion of the Unitarians, but the question was not formally reconsidered.

One of the most significant resolutions passed at the conference reads in part as follows:

"That we see in the numerous revelations of 'graft' in many high places of business and politics the system of a widespread commercialism which Jesus called 'covetousness' and condemned more severely than any other vice, and which has in our time sanctioned many customs that are not only wicked but criminal.

"And we urge that, while public indignation is aflame, all unrighteous political and commercial customs of rich and poor shall be brought to the bar of conscience by faithful preachers, teachers, and publicists, and especially that the pernicious doctrine that 'corporations have no souls' shall be set aside for Milton's great teaching that nations, and therefore parties and associations, are 'moral persons,' to the end that the highest standards of honor and honesty that men set for themselves in individual action may be maintained also when they act together, whether in religion or business or politics."

The scheme of federation, as drafted by the business committee and adopted by the conference, provides for the following points:

"A federal council of Protestant churches shall meet every four years, the first meeting to be held on December 1, 1908.

"The membership is to be on the basis of four members to each denomination in the council, and in addition one member for each 50,000 communicants.

"An executive committee, to deal with the business of the council in the intervals between meetings.

"The council to act in the capacity of an advisory board, and to interfere in no way with the autonomy of individual denominations.

"Thirty denominations are to be in the federation at the outset, and provision is made for the admission of others."

The conference is a step, says the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, toward the end of "the unholy spectacle of a competitive Christianity." On the other hand, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* expresses fear of the federation of churches as a "Church Trust" which will ultimately tyrannize over the religious conscience.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

WHY ARE THE JEWS MASSACRED?

A SHUDDER of horror has passed through the European press, and bitter indignation is felt at the massacre of innocent thousands, men, women, and children, by the contra-revolutionists, who, we are told, are stirred up against certain classes, mostly Socialists, in order to create a diversion, as the horse is exposed to the fury of the bull to save the matador from danger in a Spanish arena. One of the instruments of revolution in France was terror. The guillotine intimidated men into flight or submission, and we are told by English and German papers that it is the aim of the contra-revolutionists, as working for the reactionary party, to cow the revolutionists by making examples of some of them. The Jews, we read, are the most extreme, the most able, and the best organized of the Socialists, and constitute the most numerous single nationality among the many peoples who hoist the flag of socialism in Russia. We are reminded by one paper that Marx and Lassalle, the most scientific and popular Socialists of their time, were both Jews.

THE REVOLUTIONARY BARRICADES AT ODESSA,
Formed of overturned street-cars, bars of iron and iron gratings.

The Paris *Temps* records that Maxim Gorky, by an article in his recently founded journal, provoked the "Black Gangs" to enter upon their work of pillage and decimation. This article was intended to denounce and stigmatize the contra-revolutionists, but by its somewhat anti-Semitic tone, it unfortunately merely incited them to further atrocities.

In the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) the Social-Democratic weekly, Mr. L. Marloff says that the great strikes provoked these massacres. In his own words:

"While the whole of Russia was trembling under the stress of the great strike . . . the reactionary party organized a contra-revolutionary government and collected recruits from among hooligans and the lower population of provincial towns. Students, Jews, and social democratic workmen were hunted down. The infamous 'Black Gangs' perpetrated crimes without number, from the assassination of individuals to wholesale massacre."

LIBERTY OR THE LASH.
"For heaven's sake, Trepoff, stand back with that whip!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

That the Russian authorities were responsible for the massacres at Odessa, where General Kaulbars had a garrison of 60,000 soldiers yet refused to interfere, is the general opinion of the press. Says *The Labor Leader* (London):

"No shadow of doubt exists but the business was an infamous plot on the part of the Russian authorities. We know from the warnings put forth months ago by the Jewish 'Bund'—the Jewish Socialist party—that the Government has been organizing the perpetration of these 'pogroms' or massacres of the Jews. The lowest scum of the cities have been incited, paid, and plied with drink for the purpose."

This is confirmed by the following editorial comment of the London *Times*:

"All the information . . . that still keeps coming in about the massacres at Odessa, Kishineff, and elsewhere in Southern Russia only reveals in a more horrible light the atrocities committed by a fanatical mob at the instigation of a desperate officialdom."

The "Black Gangs," according to *Lloyd's Weekly* (London), were hounded on by the soldiers and police, who cried out: "The Jews have killed our Emperor and sacked the cathedral! They've massacred the Christians! Cut them all to pieces!" and leading the mob to the houses signaled out for destruction they began a wholesale butchery.

The *Tribuna* (Rome) involves the Russian clergy of the Orthodox Church in the fault. The clergy, it says, "full of those prejudices and hatreds which have become traditional, were easily induced to join in letting loose the storm of contra-revolutionary fury." The London *Times* also fears "that the Russian Orthodox clergy have done little or nothing to check the massacres." Karl Blind, the eminent German publicist, in a letter to the London *Daily News* lays all the blame upon Nicholas II., because "during all these years, when similar infamies have been perpetrated against the Jewish population, he (the autocrat) has never issued any proclamation stigmatizing these more than bestial outrages."

Many German newspapers regard the treatment of the Jews as resulting from their political attitude, which causes them to be considered desperate revolutionists, and "a peril" to the country. Their high qualities, energy and versatility make them superior to the indolent Russians. The Zionism of Russian Jews threatens the integrity of the empire. Among revolutionary associations the Jewish Bund, according to George Cleiner in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), is by far the most active association of the Russian Social Democracy. This writer says:

"The Bund is the most aggressive society among the Radicals. This springs from the fact that the Jews are fighting not only for material advantages but for the rights of man. Its strength is based upon the racial ideal of the Hebrews, and is inspired by Zionism. Zionism divests socialistic activity of its unpractical Utopianism, for modern Zionism does not look for its fulfilment in the Zion of sterile Palestine, but in the teeming plains of Western

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Russia, in which the Jews have found a home for nine hundred years."

He goes on to say that out of the 300,000 organized Social-Democrats in Russia 205,000 are Jews. The massacre of the Jews is traced by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) to a deeper source. These atrocious murders are manifestations of the fundamental and traditionary policy of Czarism from the time of Alexander III., and are intended to strike dismay and bewilderment into the minds of those who are trying to bring about a change. To quote:

"These massacres of the Jews are an element of the contra-revolution, whose aim is to excite popular passion, to bewilder the minds of the Liberals, to destroy and discredit the work of reform which has scarcely yet begun. The tradition of reactionary activity under Alexander III. is not yet extinct; the spirit of Plehve still lives in his followers and disciples, and its influence penetrates even to the palace of the Czar, and the feeble, vacillating Nicholas II. can not free himself of it. . . . . This spirit causes a gaping fissure of fatal weakness in the new political structure on which Count Witte is toiling; and the helplessness of this reactionary spirit is especially manifested in the design and prosecution of infamous massacres among the Jews, which constitute nothing more than a palpable symptom of the accumulated miseries under which Russia is laboring."

GENERAL KAULBARS,

Commanding 60,000 troops in Odessa, who refused to interfere to prevent the massacres of the Jews.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* makes a fair attempt to hold the scales with steady hand. It impartially blames the Russian authorities, but it blames and warns the Jews also. The writer looks upon Plehve and Pobiedonostseff as "extraordinarily perspicacious, altho one-sided and prejudiced statesmen." The latter "had no personal dislike for the Jews; on the contrary, he regarded them as an energetic and gifted people. But that made them dangerous in Russia, and the Jews accordingly must be wiped out." "There was no revolution in Russia before the time of Plehve, and when the revolution came he decided to drown it in a torrent of Jewish blood." According to this writer, "Plehve was right in his conclusions," and he gives his reasons for this as follows:

"The presence of the Jews always threatened a revolution, not, as Plehve falsely considered, because the Jew was a natural revolutionist, but because the Jew knew, as the Government did not know, that events had taken a turn which gave him ground for hope that his aspirations were to be realized."

The writer proceeds to remark that "without doubt the Jews, to use the cant term of politicians, are 'a disquieting element in the State,'" and after giving the grounds and causes of the massacres, he concludes as follows:

"All said and done, the persecution of the Jews is a disgrace to a civilized State. The causes to which such persecution may be traced must be abolished root and branch. But the Jews themselves must come to a determination that they will in future give no occasion for just resentment, and must especially take to heart the fact that the rôle of political activity which they have undertaken is now at an end. The outcome of any extreme measure taken by the Jews can eventually have but one result, that of forging weapons against their own existence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LEOPOLD'S COMMISSION ON THE KONGO ATROCITIES.

THE accounts of atrocities committed in King Leopold's Free State of Kongo have been repeated by men of unimpeachable honor, missionaries, and statesmen. A Western reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, however, Mr. Andrew Maguire, of Chicago, sends us a letter recently received from his brother, a Roman Catholic missionary in the Kongo, which depicts the administration there in the most rosy hues. The reverend missionary declares that in the whole course of his missionary travels, in which he has traversed the main routes of the Kongo and conversed with all classes of the population, he has not heard of a single outrage such as Morel relates, even from the many Protestant missionaries whom he met. Now that King Leopold's Commission have returned from the Kongo State, after investigating the condition of the colony and the charges made about ill-treatment of the natives, the subject has come up once more. In its report the Commission state that the whites have not been guilty of mutilation, but they condemn the harsh methods of enforcing taxes, the imprisonment of women as hostages for the payment of taxes, and similar

THE CONTRA-REVOLUTIONARY MOB AT ODESSA,

Carrying national flags of Russia and bearing the portrait of the Czar. The despatches tell us that the Jewish quarter in Odessa was practically wiped out by the mob, and thousands were killed or wounded.

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abuses. On the whole, they give a glowing account of the condition of the Kongo Free State and say:

"Our voyage to the Kongo produced an impression of admiration and wonder. Security reigns to-day in a country which twenty-five years ago was plunged in barbarity, plundered by Arab tribes and strewn with markets for human flesh. The slave trade has now disappeared, cannibalism seeks hiding, and human sacrifices have become rare. Villages have sprung up, railroads have been constructed to the head of the equatorial forests, steamers navigate the rivers, the post and telegraph operate, hospitals have been established, and governmental administration proceeds effectively in that vast territory."

TWO ROYAL HUNTERS.

KING EDWARD (to King Leopold of Belgium)—"Look here, Leopold, if you will give me a leg of the bird, I'll let you bring it down."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The report has met with a varied reception from the press. The German papers, to whom the difficulties of African road-making are well known, while they are too wise, perhaps, to throw stones when glass is so near, summarize without criticism the report. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says in a very characteristic tone:

"There is no doubt that the report issued by the Kongo commissioners, appointed under pressure from England, is of extraordinary and far-reaching interest. The members of the Commission have done full justice to the young African State; they praise and admire the development of the country, the fairness with which the Government is carried on, and the revenue collected. The administration of justice is honorable and equitable. With regard to the mutilation of natives by cutting off hands, etc., such as the English missionaries have seen, no testimony, direct or indirect, points, they say, to the guilt of any white man in the matter. . . . Do not France, England, Germany know of similar incidents and similar charges arising in their own colonies?"

The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) naturally claims complete impartiality for the Commission, and accepts its word for every detail, particularly dwelling on the praise it gives to the work of Leopold; but admits that there have been some failures and weaknesses in the administration of the colony. The *Etoile Belge* (Brussels) observes:

"The report of the Commission, while recognizing the striking progress which has been made in all departments of African activity, condemns certain abuses and excesses. It suggests, however, methods by which they can be rendered rarer and more exceptional."

The English newspapers condemn the report as partial and constituting a mere "whitewash." In temperate and guarded language the London *Times*, after mentioning the suggestions of the Commission and the fact that the King of the Belgians has appointed a board to carry them out, adds:

"We shall look forward hopefully to the reforms which it will be the duty of the new Commission to recommend and of the Administration to enforce. But the responsible authorities, whether in Belgium or in Africa, must be warned that any partial excuses which may be found for them in the past must mainly rest upon the difficulties inseparable from the task which was set before them, and that any attempt either to shelve the report or to shrink from giving full effect to its recommendations would call down upon them the unanimous condemnation, not of this country alone, but of the whole of the civilized world."

According to *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) Leopold is being imposed upon by his Commission. This journal declares:

"King Leopold has been 'sold' by his workmen. After the report of the Commission, he can hardly wriggle out of the shameful truth, or avoid his manifest duty. Perhaps rumor has from time to time exaggerated the horrors; but we now know plainly that when we heard what seemed fantastic tales of wanton and uncivilized savagery we were listening to the truth. The administration of the Kongo Free State has obviously been a medieval blot on the page of modern history. It must be erased, and fair writing must take its place. This Kongo business has been as slippery as an eel, as venomous as a snake. Now that the eel has been secured the snake must be killed. In no spirit of complacent superiority we are entitled to warn King Leopold that the twentieth century can not tolerate such abuses. It is for him to avenge the past in reorganizing the future. But it is for the civilized world (and especially for us as pioneers in colonial government and champions of justice and humanity) to support very strenuously the immediate steps which King Leopold can not hesitate to take to put an end to scandals and horrors that are now beyond the pale of doubt."

The London *Morning Standard*, however, sums up in the clearest way the general verdict of English-speaking people who profess to have had some of the best opportunities of learning the truth. Leopold, King of the Belgians, is to be held responsible, according to this influential organ, for all the atrocious injustices and bloody mutilations perpetrated, as Mr. Morel has over and over again shown, by the Belgians of the Kongo Free State. Magistrates, soldiers, tax-collectors, and rubber manufacturers have persistently treated the Kongo blacks with diabolical cruelty. Compulsion, we are informed, is to be applied to Leopold by the united Powers of Europe if he delays, on any pretext, to carry out the obvious reforms suggested by his Commission and inaugurate a reign of justice and humanity in the Kongo. England is ready to lead in compelling the King of Belgium to take the right course, says this paper. Its words are as follows:

"The Kongo is, indeed, full of 'cruel habitations,' and the warmest praise is due to Mr. E. D. Morel, the honorary secretary of the Kongo Reform Association, through whose unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice this welter of abomination has been brought to light. The blame must lie at the door of Leopold, King of the Belgians, and, by guarantee of Europe, sovereign of the Kongo Free State. Europe placed in the hands of that monarch, in return for the right of amassing great profits, the duty of securing to his native subjects the privileges of civilized government. He has availed himself to the full of the right, while utterly neglecting the duty. Europe must now step in to compel its fulfilment, and we trust that Great Britain will lead the way. Else Europe will become partaker in the misdeeds of the Kongo Government. The iniquities of the local administration are proved up to the hilt. Either the head Government under King Leopold can not compel decent behavior on the part of its emissaries, or, thanks to greed of gain, it will not. In either case, the guarantors of the State have the last word, and it is imperative that it should speedily be spoken. Otherwise the mission of Europe, to give freedom and justice to the barbarous tribes of the world, becomes a mockery and a sarcasm."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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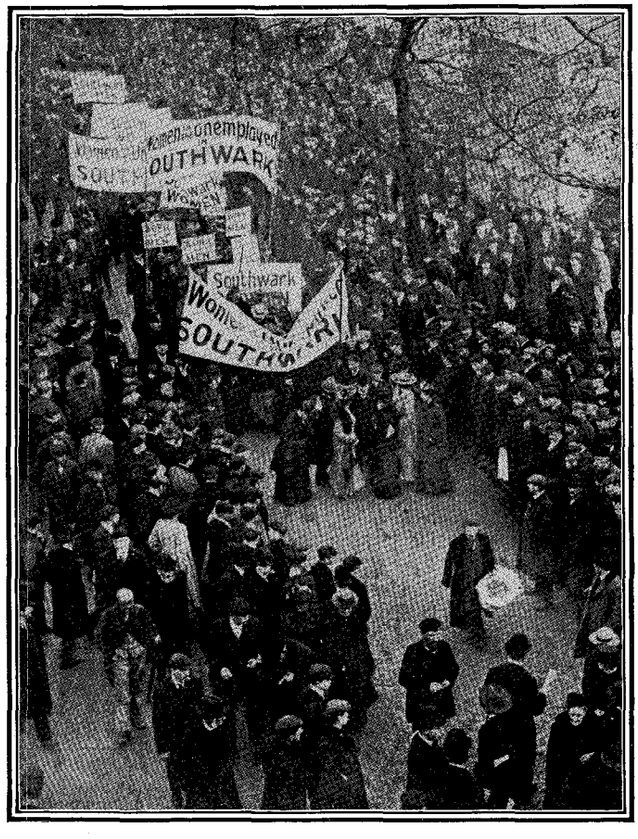
MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH OF DESPAIR TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE English press in general speak with bitterness of the helplessness of the "one man who under the British Constitution is responsible for the situation" when to the unemployed thousands he announced his inability to help them. Mr. Balfour's resignation is hourly expected, but we are told that his words of despair were heard with indignation, and many say that free trade, which hands over the work of the English unemployed to foreigners, is the secret of the disastrous state of the London labor market, and that it is "up to the Prime Minister" to find ways to remedy the condition of things which forces men, women, and children to come clamoring for work and bread at the door of the Government offices.

The London *Times* thus describes the gathering:

"The demonstration was, perhaps, the most striking and significant of the kind that has been held in London for several generations. The women who composed the greater part of it belonged, obviously, to the poorer classes. The bulk of them were the wives of navvies, dockers, and casual laborers generally, and the pinch of poverty and hunger, brought about by the unemployment of their husbands, could easily be traced in their dress and in their white and drawn faces. A large number of the women carried babies in their arms. The alternative was to stay at home and lose their share, for whatever it was worth, in what they understood was to be a great occasion. The absence of several hundreds of women who had been expected to take their place in the ranks was accounted for by their acceptance of this alternative. Many of the mothers led children of very tender years by the hand, while others were fortunate enough to get their young ones accommodated in one of the three carts which brought up the rear of the procession."

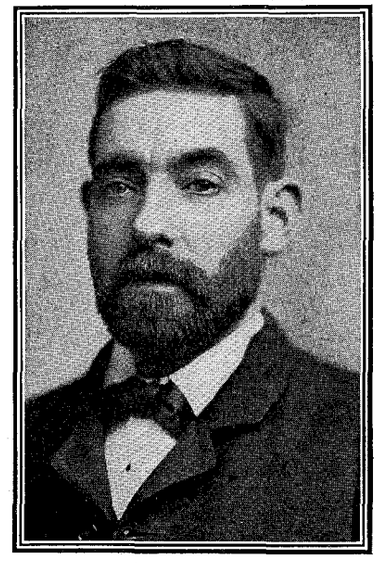
Mr. Balfour met this delegation at the express command of King Edward and addressed them in a speech, in which he gave them



PARADE OF THE WIVES OF LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED ON NOVEMBER 6.

plainly to understand that the Government could do nothing for them by opening Government workshops for the unemployed. He hoped the Unemployed Act passed last session would tend to the alleviation of their sufferings to some degree. He concluded as follows:

"I should hope that under the Act which the Government passed last session, imperfect tho it may be—imperfect, indeed, as I think it is, for I personally preferred the measure in its old shape--but under that Act, with the aid of the public spirit and the generosity of those who themselves belong to the metropolis, although they do not live in the East End among the sufferers whose cause you have come here to plead to-day—I do not believe that the bill, so aided, will not do something materially, something lasting, if not to put an end to, at least to mitigate, a state of distress which I can most truly assure those whom I am addressing the Government recognize, acknowledge, and deplore, and which, as far as they are severally and collectively concerned, they will do everything in their power to mitigate."



WILL CROOKS, M.P.

Who, after Balfour's speech to the workingmen's delegates, expressed his disgust and indignation at the helplessness of the ministry.

Mr. W. N. Crooks, M.P., who, with his wife, headed the procession, in expressing his disappointment at the Prime Minister's *non possumus*, moved a resolution which was enthusiastically carried. As reported in *The Times* he proposed this resolution in a speech in which he said that no one was more full of hope than he was when he went to the Local Government Board. He could not realize that a man like the Prime Minister would have been guilty of delivering a speech of despair such as he had delivered to the deputation. Practically he had said, "What can I do?" The whole speech was unworthy of even a two-penny-halfpenny statesman. The resolution was as follows: "This mass-meeting of women, having heard the result of the deputation to Mr. Balfour, expresses its profound indignation at the hopeless and ineffectual reply of the Prime Minister, and pledges itself to continue to organize and work until the Government does provide men who are workless and are ready to work with employment."

The London *Daily News* makes a rather scathing comment on this incident and speaks as follows:

"After his reply, Mr. Balfour was addressed by Mr. Crooks in terms which no deputation has dared to use in the past toward the first Minister of the Crown. Here at last was an occasion where the truth went home to both sides. On the one side of the table stood a company of desperate and miserable poor. On the other side of the table stood the one man who, under the British Constitution, is responsible for dealing with such a situation. The cry of the unhappy deputation was met by a simple, cruel, unmistakable *non possumus*. For once, Mr. Balfour was lucidity itself. He could do nothing for the unemployed, and he said so. He sent away these thousands of victims of social injustice without one ray of hope or of comfort. They are, in fact, to be left to waste away by hunger—they, their wives, and their children—such is Mr. Balfour's definite and inexorable conclusion."

Mrs. Crooks in an interview with a representative of the London *Standard* is reported to have said:

"We are bitterly disappointed. Mr. Balfour has promised us practically nothing. If the Government only knew of the hunger, poverty, and degradation among the unemployed they would do

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something. It is in Mr. Balfour's hands, next to the King's, to help us, and whom have we to look to except Parliament?"

The London *Times* says that Mr. Balfour was obliged to reject "the facile remedies" proposed by Mr. Crooks and his adherents, and adds that the real cause of the present distress is free trade, by which the work that should be done in London is executed in Berlin. To quote:

"The State could without difficulty put our labor upon equal terms with labor in other countries, and then the qualities of our workmen would have fair play. But the Liberal party is going to die in its last ditch rather than listen to a proposal which sets at naught some theories propounded sixty years ago. So we give our real employment to foreigners and then have to face the demand—which after all is not without an element of justice—that we should make good its absence by inventing and paying for sham employment."

The same paper deprecates all artificial attempts to give work to the unemployed and practically echoes Mr. Balfour's statement when it says:

"It may be hoped . . . that no political party will lend itself to propagating or promoting the fallacy of national workshops, or give any countenance to the theory that the State is bound to attempt the ruinous and impossible task of finding work for all those whose work is unsalable. All that the community can do in this direction is to aid in organizing and encouraging such work of an economically sound character as may be found undone and yet doable by better organization. The work must pay, otherwise the wages are only disguised Poor Law relief upon an extravagant scale and in a most demoralizing form."

The Standard editorially condemns the tone of the Prime Minister's speech and declares:

"We think he took a wrong and a narrow view of his duty; that he missed the chance which, perhaps, comes to a statesman only once in his lifetime, and thereby has committed his party to a course which, we are convinced, it does not approve, but the odium of which it can not escape."

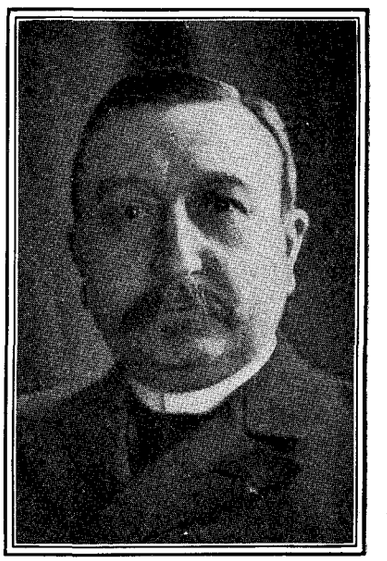
The Saturday Review (London) taunts Mr. Balfour for dosing the unemployed with "Scotch philosophy," and remarks of the Premier's utterance:

"It was described by one of the deputation as a speech of despair. This was not the real note of it, but rather a want of appreciation of the seriousness of the question. Mr. Balfour after many expressions of sympathy dealt with the matter in a *dilettante* spirit and indulged himself in a dry criticism, in which there was neither reality nor earnestness. Nothing could have been more incongruous than such a speech made to such an assembly."

PARISIAN COMPLIMENTS TO A RESIGNING MINISTER.

THE news of riot, of famine, and of social and political distress and disorder that fills the columns of other European newspapers directs attention, by contrast, to the French press, which mirrors a country that "has no annals." With Russia in the throes of a great upheaval, with Austria-Hungary facing the worst crisis it has known in recent times, with Germany in the grip of a meat famine, with England helplessly witnessing great parades of the unemployed, and with the Scandinavian peninsula rent with political dissension, France can find no more exciting topic to discuss than a cabinet minister who was rude enough to accentuate his resignation by stamping out of the Chamber of Deputies and slamming the door! This "pettish exit" of Mr. Berteaux, the Minister of War, instead of exciting admiration or sympathy, seems to have had just the opposite effect. As the Parisian press describe it, this "vulgar adventurer" acted like a "spoiled child." He "made a scene," talked like a "buffoon"; then when the division displeased him, threw down his portfolio on his chair, made "a brutal exit," "banging the doors" behind him. He was guilty of "imposture" to the very last. Only the pacifist Jaurés in his personal organ regrets the fate of a Minister of War, who has been considered by the army their sinister and incompetent representative in the councils of state. The "army is avenged," says the *Eclair* (Paris), which continues:

"The army of the country, which has been outraged by the presence of a Berteaux as Minister of War, is hugely pleased; he has passed judgment on himself, and has been his own executioner. The army is avenged, and has been delivered from the power of a hateful buffoon, whom the absurdity of political combinations had invested with the most fearful responsibility, namely, that of defending the nation during a tragic year, in the course of which we had run the risk of a rupture with Germany."



MR. BERTEAUX,
The millionaire Minister of War, who resigned in a "huff," because of an unfavorable division.

The same journal speaks of him as a "vulgar adventurer spoiled by an incredible streak of good luck," and accuses him of aspiring to the presidency of the republic. After detailing his gradual rise to public office the writer goes on:

"All the world knew that he did not intend his rise to greatness to end there. He had his eye fixed on something far more exalted, and the presidency of the republic was the final dream of an ambition which he promoted by numberless intrigues."

The *Figaro* (Paris) accuses the ex-Minister of War of an attempt to overturn the Rouvier cabinet, and remarks that "this revolutionary millionaire, with his insatiable lust for power," has "made a miserable shipwreck" of his career. It proceeds in the following terms to accuse him of almost every political crime in so resigning his office:

"This small piece of villainy he has executed with all the theatrical posing, all the silly buffoonery, which he knows how to trot out on every occasion. To the last hour of his dangerous period of office he has exhibited his true character and practised his unceasing imposture for the promotion of an ambition which nothing can satisfy."

This accusation is repeated by the *Gaulois* (Paris) in the following terms:

"He expected to bring about an immediate ministerial crisis, and to overthrow Rouvier by a blow craftily aimed at him from behind. The stroke miscarried; Mr. Rouvier still stands his ground. It is Berteaux himself who has fallen into the ditch. 'The enginer hoist with his own petard!' an old proverb, which finds here a new, and we may say, a most happy illustration. Mr. Berteaux banged the doors behind him, but the republic did not seem to be shaken at his exit."

The last howl or sigh of this tempest in a teapot appears in the *Soleil* (Paris), which thus accuses the ex-Minister of designing to sell France to Germany:

"We demand a soldier as the successor of this mischievous bucket-shop operator, whom the spirit of internationalism had set up as Minister of War in order that he might give France over into the clutches of William II."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

WOMEN ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR. By Octave Thanet. 477 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

THE GRAPPLE. By Grace Macgowan Cooke. 415 pp. Price, $1.50. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

THE LONG DAY. By Dorothy Richardson. 303 pp. Price, $1.20. The Century Company, New York.

IT shows a widening of the world's interest in the acute problems of life that (unlike the author of "The Breadwinners," the forerunner of them all) a novelist of to-day is quite willing to announce himself or herself as the author of a "labor" novel.

Two clever new novels dealing with this problem of master and man appear in the fall book lists. Both, strangely enough, are written by women, rather than men. Both purport to deal in fair temper with the interests of employer and employed. Each, placed in the Middle West, hinges upon the episode of a "strike," and each condemns the striker and upholds the strike-breaker. A third book, "the true story of a New York working-girl as told by herself," shows, in this case at least, that fact may be more interesting than fiction.

OCTAVE THANET.

"The Grapple," by Grace MacGowan Cooke, is the story of the owner of a mine in contest with a force of miners. This owner, once a man with the pick, has risen to be the man with the payroll. Having a practical knowledge of mining matters and an inside experience in strikes, he makes a notable success of his superintendency till there comes a clash with the Miners' Union. In this break the superintendent takes his stand upon the ground that he owes it to himself to run his business in any way he sees fit; something of a fallacy, however, for Mr. Mark Strong; for let any man try to run a business past the limit of the law, and he is soon stopped with a jerk, and shown that he does not run his business to please himself alone, but also to please the public. And this protective barrier, one might add, has been built up against unjust encroachments by the public demand.

Strong is rather a lovable and humane man. His cause, however, would have been strengthened had he done his "Golden-Rule-Jones" acts from the start, for the benefit of his white laborers, his old-time fellow laborers—had he begun his building and running of a fair-price store; his fitting up of a restaurant with pure food and drinks at cost; his laying out of a park and drilling of a band of musicians. But his philanthropy seems rather an afterthought, as he waits to organize those progressive ideas until, after the crucial strike, his white men go out, and he brings in a swarming stockade of blacks to run his mine.

We leave Strong standing pat against the union, a "dead line" around his place, and all the vexed labor questions still unsettled.

In Octave Thanet's "The Man of the Hour" we have the story of a rich man's son who turns from a romantic attempt to cast his lot with the working people just in time to save the family property from the violence of strikers. The boy, sprung from the marriage of an ardent Russian princess with revolutionary ideas and a practical American manufacturer, inherits a temperamental unevenness—a Russian imagination, struggling with a Puritan sense of duty. His mother instils into her sympathetic child her own spirit of revolt at the social injustices of the world. He flings his life and fortune into the cause of labor and becomes the magnetic center of a great strike. But the problem is too big; there are blunders, there are villainies, and his fine enthusiasm begins to ooze away. The conventional business man in him rises uppermost of the poet and reformer. Tradition, society, family—all the influences about him tend to draw him back to the orthodox, comfortable routine. He comforts himself with the easy optimism: "The real way to better the condition of working-men is to make better workers of them. They have now taken about all they can of the share of their employers."

We leave John Winslow, once crying the right and duty of working-men to band together for the common good, now in his father's factory battling against the efforts of banded workers, smuggling in "scabs," and calling out the militia. But we feel that in the evolution of a business man we have seen the deadening of an altruistic, Christ-like spirit.

Both novels have a crisp, eye-on-the-object literary style, and deal in philosophy easily followed, however large the issues at stake. Octave Thanet pitches her book upon a more fashionable level of society than does Mrs. Cooke. One instinctively recognizes in Octave Thanet an arm's length, patronizing attitude toward the grimy, sweaty working-man—an attitude unintentional, but none the less palpable. Mrs. Cooke's feeling seems more compassionate for those "who delve in the cold and dark that others may sit warm in the light." Octave Thanet is at her best in depicting children. She loves them in any rank of life, and gets them on paper in all their whimsicality, their straight-to-the-mark directness, their consistent inconsistency.

In "The Long Day" the story is told by a girl who is both spectator and worker, a country girl, who, to earn her living at the age of eighteen, worked in New York for $3 a week, and suffered and nearly starved; but was seeing as well as working, and always with intelligence and a marvelously wide outlook and a profoundly logical brain. As the writer most cogently puts it, the average factory girl "can not work and does not work; she is simply worked. . . . To work is a boon and a privilege; to be worked is degrading." The false sentiment expressed so frequently about the American working-girl is, according to this book, largely responsible for the girl's false attitude toward her work. To slight work has become an ideal of refinement. Each girl is her own heroine, and during working hours she is not listening for orders, but for the footsteps of King Cophetua.

The writer had the advantage of doing her book from necessity through the terrible hardships of the sweatshop existence. She did not "visit" the shops for literary purposes. She came to New York without friends, influence, or money, because there was a "new-made grave on a wind-swept hill in western Pennsylvania."

And so she started hunting for work, using her last precious pennies to answer advertisements and to pay carfare from factory to factory. She tramped for weeks, often wet and sick, always tired and hungry. She met every discouragement, every impertinence, every covert insolence that the shabby, poverty-stricken girl who doesn't know how to work must meet in the lower East Side. She went to cheaper and cheaper lodging-houses, and met there the cruelty and the unkindness that seem inevitable where philanthropy is the half-source of a working-girl's home. She found in the factory district the money paid for the longest sort of hours for a green hand was seldom more than $2.50 a week, and, badly as she was living, it was costing her $4. Still, it was work or starve, and by a stroke of luck she at last started in in a flower sweatshop that actually paid as high as $3 a week to a beginner. In this shop she lost forever any sentimental ideas about the "beauty of labor" and the "charm of independence" to be found in the American metropolitan work-girl's life. She learned to the dregs the false standards of play and work, of joy and sorrow of these girls, their enjoyment of tawdry books, worse jokes, false sentiment in plays, jeers for kindness and goodness. She saw the appalling evil that the word *equality* has worked, the vividness of class hatred mixed with insatiable curiosity about the hated class, the cheerful acceptance of insolent familiarity from men for the sake of promotion, and always, everywhere, the intention to give the least and poorest work that could win any financial return.

GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE.

Not that she did not meet kindness. When the women about her could obliterate any sense of mental or social difference, some of them gave her sympathy, some help, and some crude advice that she should more closely imitate their ways. Out of three years' experience she found at one shop girls who were gentle to each other and to her, who were proud of doing good work, who were thoughtful of their speech, who were interested in the better things of the world, whose ideal of success was not entirely mercenary, and whose ethical point of view was not wholly a medley of the sentiment of music-hall songs and yellow books. This she attributed to the unusual personality of the forewoman, who, with great sweetness of character and bigness of heart, drew to her the better class of working-girls, and made them better day by day.

However, at the end of her three years' terrible battle for life in the factory slums, her help came from a working-girl, or perhaps a girl rather nearer the professional lines, who nursed her back to health and found for her an opening to more profitable and more congenial work. Then, by great patience, pluck, and perseverance, *she learned how to work*, and when "The Long Day" was finally suggested by a New York editor, she was earning $20 a week as a stenographer.

A book written with so much understanding and insight would not be complete without the suggestion born of experience of some remedy for the betterment of the enormous waste material in New York known as the working-girl.

"We have," to quote the summing-up in the last chapter, "a crying

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need for two things. . . . We need a well-regulated system of boarding- and lodging-houses, where we can live decently upon the small wages we receive. . . . There must be no semblance of charity, and no rules and regulations that are not in operation at the Waldorf or the St. Regis. The curse of such attempts in the past has been *coercive morality*."

The other need is for a greater interest on the part of the Church, and an effort by this all-powerful institution to bring about some adjustment of the working-girls' social and economic difficulties. The Church can, she concludes, "be the greatest good to this great army of women marching hopelessly on, ungeneraled, untrained, and, worst of all, uncaring."

Turning to the opinion of the critics, the Boston *Herald* declares that "The Man of the Hour" is "decidedly the American novel of the year"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* says that "the novel is one that you can't lay down till it is finished." It is "fine in spirit and thoroughly readable," says *The Outlook*. The Philadelphia *Press*, however, finds its construction so faulty that "the narrative is lacking in impulse and the reader's interest is allowed to flag"; and *The Independent* observes that "the latter half of the book is stuffed with not very enlightening discussions of labor problems, and it ends in an absurdly conventional way."

The press, generally, have a good word to say for "The Grapple." Among those that consider it favorably are *The Times Saturday Review*, the New York *Evening Post*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Boston *Herald*, the Chicago *News*, the Cleveland *Leader*. the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the Detroit *Free Press*. *The Times Saturday Review* says: "If read by the captains of industry and the leaders of labor, one would think it could hardly fail of the beneficent mission of helping each to understand the other" *The Interior* (Chicago), however, observes that this book "demonstrates the ability of a clever author gracefully to go beyond her depth and buoyantly float out again without especially exciting any one" The story, we are told further, "neither thrills nor solves nor even thrusts any original economic theories upon the reader."

As for "The Long Day," the Washington *Star* calls it "one of the really significant books on modern social problems," and many other papers give it high praise. "I would rather have written 'The Long Day' than 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" declares Miss Gertrude Barnum, national secretary of the Women's Trade-Union League; and Jack London, writing in the San Francisco *Examiner*, says that "it should be read by every man, woman, and child who cherishes the belief that he or she is not a selfish clod." The New York *Globe* remarks half-skeptically, however: "That the experiences described are actual, there will be no doubt, altho it is more than probable they are the result of a clever and courageous sociological experiment rather than a necessitous attempt to earn a livelihood."

CROCKETT CLANKS THE SWORDS AGAIN.

THE CHERRY RIBBAND. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 410 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

CROCKETT has at last returned to his early methods of story telling and "The Cherry Ribband" is a thrilling drama-novel of the joyous old type of Dumas and Hope—and Crockett. It is a thousand miles away from the problem story, and the story with a motive, and the still more recent innovation in fiction, the story that jeers in epigrammatic numbers. "The Cherry Ribband" is a literary melodrama. Of course, you know that two young people at two different times could not jump over the same high and dangerous cliff into deep and usually fatal waters and both be rescued by the same brave fisherman, even tho they were in love (which enables many people to do many extravagant things in safety) and good and brave and misunderstood; yet you thrill with delight reading of these hazardous deeds as Crockett tells them. And they seem very real and very convincing, and you are quite as breathless over these adventurous ways as Crockett intends you to be, and as every wholesome person longs to be over a story of love and daring every now and then.

S. R. CROCKETT.

There are fearsome episodes, a half-dozen or more in every chapter, and the clanking of swords alternating with soft glances, and villains drowned, and maidens borne swiftly away on gaily caparisoned steeds. The days of Charles II. in Scotland saw the doing of many doughty deeds, none of which apparently escaped the keen dramatic eye of Crockett. But "The Cherry Ribband" is not all a tale of the warring of knights and the love of sweet girls. The conflicts between Whig and Tory, Covenanter and Royalist, are vividly set forth; for is not the hero, Raith Ellison, the youngest son of a sturdy, blind, bitterly protesting Covenanter, disowned because of his love for the daughter of the captain of His Majesty's Dragoons—a fine, brave, stern old captain, who in his turn falls in love and fights with the blue snood of a Covenanter girl tied to his sword-hilt.

Of course such complications as these between political parties and lovers bring about innumerable vivid dramatic situations that seem impossible to adjust, as when Raith finds himself guarding in a cruel royal prison his father and two brothers, or when later he is caught in a wolf trap behind the panels of an old chateau, with the maniac owner outlining his body on the floor with bullet holes; or during the siege of the Covenanters by the Laird of Lag, when the captain of the Dragoons fights for his old enemies because of the blue snood on his sword. But Crockett is a kind providence, and knows how to make people live happy ever after.

Mr. Crockett's tale "is one of the best," in the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Boston *Congregationalist* both agree that the book "is wholly delightful." The New York *Sun*, however, declares that "too much is crowded upon us."

BALZAC FOR BABES.

ASPECTS OF BALSAC. By W. H. Helm. Pp. 206. Price, $1 net. James Pott & Co., New York.

THIS lively and entertaining volume is not addressed to students or ardent admirers of Balzac; but to a very large class who have neither the time nor intention to go into a laborious cult of Balzac for themselves, it will be a prize. It contains entertaining information about the novelist and his novels, presented in a clear, direct, offhand manner, which agreeably does not exact too much patience from the reader. In more than one respect Mr. Helm finds fault with Balzac's method. His interminable "didactic preparation," long historical disquisitions, minute descriptions of his characters and their environments are, he declares, intolerably tedious. They are excusable from the point of view of the author, he concedes, whose aim was not merely to write novels, but to give a correct history of the people of his epoch. Those who have the forbearance to follow him to the end, however, concedes Mr. Helm, will be rewarded. In two of the sections we find brief summaries of all Balzac's principal works, and it must be admitted that the effect of this lumping together of bare epitomes of stories, which thus seem mostly to show wickedness and depravity, is repellant. Is this the fault of the novelist or of his critic? A normal, healthy reader, in search of entertainment, would scarcely be tempted by these summaries to plunge into the study of the French language for the purpose of reading Balzac. Many of his characters seem flagrant types of abnormal and petty immorality. The best among them feed upon illicit passion or frivolous ambition. Perhaps the unsavory theme is emphasized a little by Mr. Helm's treatment; and he thus, by implication, attracts attention to that fundamental limitation of most French novelists—their inability to conceive and depict noble human types, whether in splendid triumph or tragic aberration.

As to the literary tastes and proclivities of the great Balzac, these would be considered out of date by the critics of this irreverent and fastidious age. According to Mr. Helm, his favorite authors were Richardson, Scott, Fenimore Cooper, Sterne, and Byron. Balzac speaks of "Clarissa Harlowe" as a "magnificent poem," and models his own work on that of the master. The author compares Balzac with Dickens, and points out various qualities in which a certain resemblance may be discerned. Personal incidents in the life of Balzac are touched upon, and are at least amusing, if not of deep significance. Overwhelmed with debts, distracted by pecuniary difficulties, the great genius was always planning to make an immense fortune. One of his schemes, tho he made nothing of it, might be splendidly successful in this commercial age. It was "to open a grocer's shop, to which his presence behind the counter would attract innumerable customers." But his friends regarded these various schemes as the follies of a man in whom the artistic temperament abounded, and ridiculed them. He, himself a "lord of irony," was in sober earnest, and the author of the "Comédie Humaine" only regretted that life was too short for the accomplishment of every kind of activity.

The Chicago *Evening Post* says: "There is nothing very new or very profound in the book, but if one knows the Comédie Humaine it is agreeable to read these sensible, discursive essays."

A CORRESPONDENT in *The Evening Post* discusses the question of how many words a man can remember—that is to say, how many convey a distinct and accurate meaning without the necessity of referring to the dictionary. He believes that most persons in literary or scientific pursuits carry in their memory from 30,000 to 37,000 English words. He adds: "The vast and varied literature contained in the Bible is recorded with only 7,209 words. A Milton concordance shows 17,377, and a Shakespeare concordance 24,000 words. Inevitably, the increasing knowledge and varied interests of the present age will tend to the enlargement of the personal vocabulary."

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Rambler Cars of steady service for 1906

IN SELECTING our line for the coming season it was early decided that Surreys, Types One and Two, were beyond any question of retirement and that but few improvements were possible. Therefore, these models with some slight alterations will be continued. To these are added Type Three, which is practically an elaboration of Type One, the power plant and chassis remaining the same, except somewhat lengthened to accommodate a larger and longer body.

These models are equipped with the tried and proven Rambler power plant, comprising our double opposed motor and planetary pattern transmitting gear, and are too well known to the trade and public to require extended description at this time.

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"The Latest of the Ramblers," the strictly 1906 product, comprises four models. Model fourteen is a modern medium weight touring car equipped with a four-cylinder vertical motor 20-25 horse-power, with sliding type transmitting gear, giving three forward speeds and reverse.

Final drive is by propeller shaft and bevel gear to the differential on the rear axle.

A notable feature is the method of connecting and bracing this shaft in which the universal joint is at the forward end and is entirely enclosed, running in an oil bath.

The external design is along most modern lines with a wheel base of 106 inches.

The selling price of this model is $1,750 with complete equipment.

Modern Fifteen is a heavier car with similar but more powerful equipment, the motor being 35-40 horse-power and the final drive by individual chain to each rear wheel. The body is practically the same as in Type Fourteen but longer and larger, the wheel base being 112 inches.

Model Sixteen is a most luxuriously appointed Limousine on the Model Fifteen chassis, selling at $3,500.

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Catalogue and full descriptive matter will be mailed upon request, but a careful personal examination of these cars at our various branches and agencies will convince you that whatever may be your requirement, in service or price, the Rambler is the car you need.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Sorrows of Werther."—J. W. von Goethe. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $0.75.)

"Selected Poems of Cowper." — Introduction by Alice Meynell. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.)

"Swinburne."—George Edward Woodberry. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Gospel of Life." — Charles Wagner. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1 net.)

"International Military Series: 1815 Waterloo."—Henry Houssaye. (Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., $1.50.)

"Jesus Christ and the Christian Character." — Francis G. Peabody. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Dwarf's Spectacles and Other Fairy Tales."—Max Nordau. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Queen's Poor." — M. Loane. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.)

"Common Ailments and Their Treatment."—M. H. Naylor. (Longmans, Green & Co., $0.75 net.)

"Some Ethical Gains Through Legislation."—Florence Kelley. (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"Pup: The Autobiography of a Greyhound."—Ollie Hurd Bragdon. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.50.)

"The Language Speller."—Frank R. Moore and Elizabeth Spalding. (Macmillan Company, $0.30.)

"The Second French Empire."—Dr. Thomas W. Evans. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"The China-Japan War."—Vladimir. (Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., $1.50.)

"Far Eastern Impressions."—Ernest F. G. Hatch. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"An Introduction to the Old Testament."—John Edgar McFadyen, M.A. (A. C. Armstrong & Son, $1.75.)

"A Soldier's Trial, an Episode of the Canteen Crusade." — General Charles King. (Hobart Company.)

"Little Mildred's Secret."—Grace Squires. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $0.75.)

"Miss Desmond."—Marie Van Vorst. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Man and the Earth."—Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Stuttering."—William L. Rosenberg, Ph.D. (Published by Author, Cleveland, Ohio.)

"The Wives of Henry VIII."—Martin Hume. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"The Story of the Churches."—Errett Gates. (Baker Taylor Company, $1 net.)

"Primary Facts in Religious Thought."—Alfred Wesley Wishart. (University of Chicago Press, $0.82.)

"The Life of Oliver Ellsworth." William Garrott Brown. (Macmillan Company, $2.00 net.)

"Automobilia."—Charles Walsh. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.25.)

"The Value of Simplicity."—Mary Minerva Barrows. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.50.)

"The Value of Courage."—Frederic Lawrence Knowles. (H. M. Caldwell Company, $1.50.)

"Memorable Passages from the Bible."—Fred Newton Scott. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

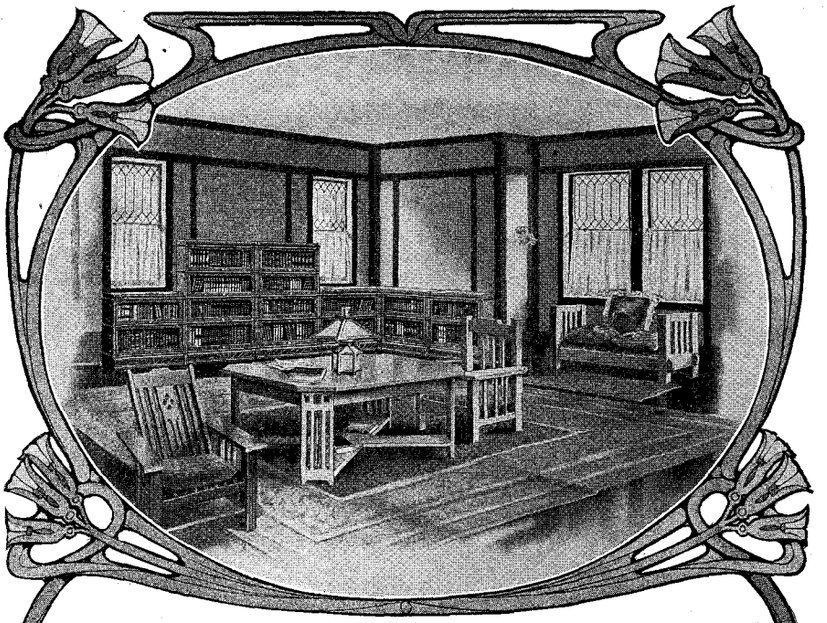
"The Peter Newell Mother Goose."—Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Losers' Luck."—Charles Tenney Jackson. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"Money Inflation in the United States."—Murray Shipley Wildman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The Novels of Henry James."—Elizabeth Luther Cary. Bibliography by Frederick A. King. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"Australian Life in Town and Country."—E. C. Buley. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)



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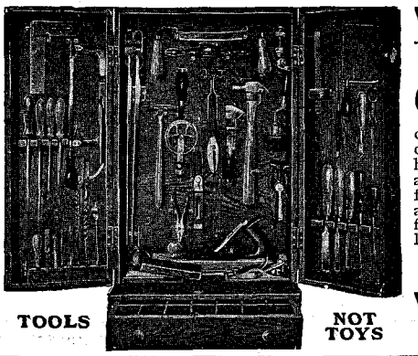

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"Heroes of the Reformation."—Henry C. Vedder. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Madame Geoffrin and Her Salon 1750-1777."—Janet Aldis. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.75 net.)

"Jane Austen and Her Times."—G. E. Mitton. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.75 net.)

"Bacon's Essays."—Edited and an introduction by G. H. Clarke. (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Life of Charles Lamb."—E. V. Lucas. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.00 net, two volumes.)

"England Under the Tudors."—Arthur D. Innes. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00.)

"Gumption."—Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

If Thou Lovest Me Not.

BY VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD.

My heart leans forth to thee awakening,
As through the frozen silence of Earth's breast;
All fearfully, some timid, hopeful thing
Awakens at warm hint of Spring's behest;
Ah, if thou lovest me not, let no sweet wile
Nor fairer semblance, made by bounty blind,
This yearning thing from peace of night beguile
To perish in the clamor of day's wind!
Better are silent sources, slumbering deep,
Than the chilled blossom, dead within its May;
Better the unregretful hour of sleep
Than hopeless dawning of a crownless day;
My heart leans forth; O wait thou soft above,
Nor wake to naught the trembling flower of Love!

—*From The Bookman* (Nov.).

The Ideal.

(FROM SULLY PRUDHOMME.)

BY DOROTHY FRANCES GURNEY.

I

The moon is large, the heaven fair
And full of stars; the earth is spent;
All the world's soul is in the air:
Of one great star magnificent.

II

I dream, of one I may not see
And yet whose light must, travelling, gage
The eternal space and come to be
The glory of another age.

III

When at the last it shines above,
Fairest and farthest star in space,
Then let it know it had my love,
Oh! latest of the human race!

—*From The Academy* (London).

Sunrise.

BY MARY ELLIOTT.

Dawn of the red, red sun in a bleak, abandoned sky
That the moon has lately left and the stars are fast forsaking—
The day is drawing the cloudy lids from his blood-shot eye,
And the world impatient stirs—a tired old sleeper, waking.

O most unwearying prophet, ever-returning morn!
Thou giv'st new life to a world grown old, and marred in making;
With ever an old faith lost, and ever a pang new-born,
But ever a new, new hope to hearts that were well-nigh breaking.

—*From The Metropolitan* (Dec.).

VIVID STORIES.

What else can make historic men and deeds seem so real? Such stories—in a series of groups each dealing with a particular period of our history—will begin to appear in *The Youth's Companion* for 1906, and will continue until the history of the nation to the close of the Civil War is reviewed. The utmost pains have been taken to secure stories which excel not only as stories, but also as accurate pictures of historic times. As a stimulus to historical reading, a supplement to school work, an awakener of patriotism, this series has an educational value and a literary importance of the first order. Among the authors will be C. A. Stephens, Grace King, Emerson Hough, Homer Greene and Sarah Barnwell Elliott.

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To protect the public from worthless substitutes, exclusive agencies are being established with high-grade merchants in every town and city—so far about 2000 local firms sell the "Ostermoor." Our name and trade-mark label are *sewn* on the end so that you cannot be deceived.

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Where we have no dealer we sell by mail. *Sleep on it thirty nights*, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal of any $50. hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail. Mattress sent by express, prepaid, same day money is received. To learn the Ostermoor story, send for our

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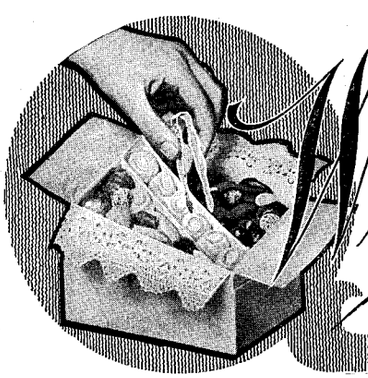

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"To the Generation Knocking at the Door."

BY JOHN DAVIDSON.

Break—break it open; let the knocker rust:
Consider no "shalt not," and no man's "must";
And, being entered, promptly take the lead,
Setting aside tradition, custom, creed;
Nor watch the balance of the huckster's beam;
Declare your hardiest thought, your proudest dream:
Await no summons; laugh at all rebuff;
High hearts and youth are destiny enough.
The mystery and the power enshrined in you
Are old as time and as the moment new:
As none but you can tell the part you play,
Nor can you tell until you make assay.
For this alone, this always, will succeed,
The miracle and magic of the deed.

—From "The Theatrocrat: a Tragic Play of Church and Stage."

A Song.

BY HELEN HAY WHITNEY.

Dead leaves that whirl in the tattered wind
That once were fairy gold,
Breathlessly, hopelessly torn and blind—
This it is to be old.

Wild songs that clang on the silver air,
A flame with a forkèd tongue,
Passionate, masterful, wise and fair—
This it is to be young.

—From The Metropolitan (Dec.).

A Wish.

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

I would live long enough to know
The worth and fairness of my foe;
But never long enough to say,
"One was my friend but yesterday."

I would live long enough to wring
New laughter from old blundering;
But never long enough to find
That age left all of tears behind.

—From Harper's Bazar (Dec.).

Home.

THEODORE ROBERTS.

No house is mine in the north or south;
No lands in the land of my sires.
Roofless, the careless winds have spent
The smoke of my vagrant fires.

No name have I in the clanging town;
No seat with the grave and wise.
The snows and the dusts of the trails forget
That have blinded my foolish eyes.

But safe and warm and steadfast-true
(God, how was the wonder done!)
The heart of a woman shelters me
From the lonely winds and the sun.

—From Ainslee's Magazine (Dec.).

The Joy of Man.

BY MARSHALL PANCOAST.

Pearls of rosemary's pungent dew,
The lure of the lute-notes mild,
Starlight sheen in a sea of blue—
These for the maid and the child.

Might of the mountains—sweep of the plain,
The rut of the raging seas,
The tang and the verve of the wild night rain—
The joy of the man in these.

—From The Metropolitan (Dec.)

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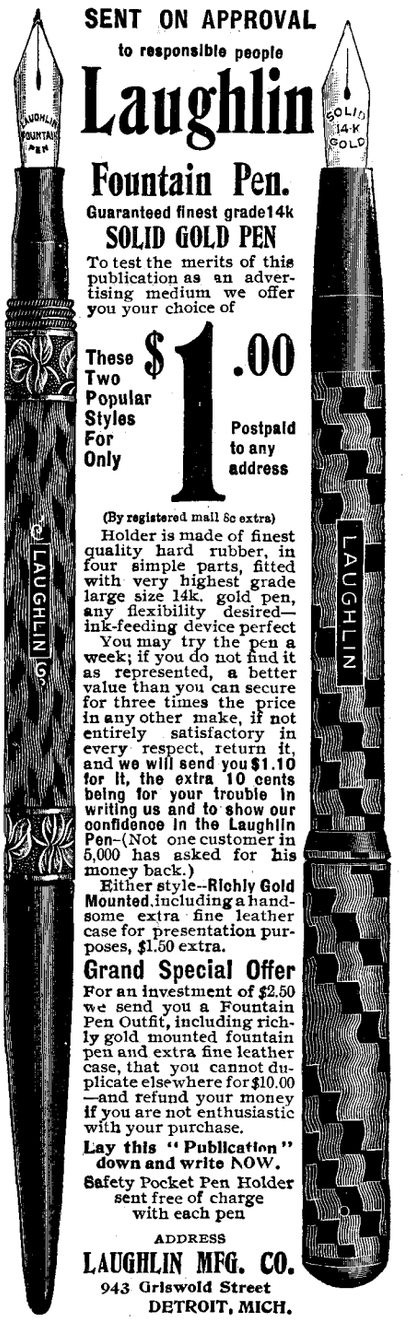

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The Dreamer.

By R. G. T. Coventry.

I shall never wed with flesh, I shall never ask of woman
To make a home of love, a dwelling of delight;
For I have no heart's desire towards the beauty that is human—
Bodiless as joy are the dreams that come at night.

I shall never call one son, nor the fair sweet name of daughter,
For I live with dreams, and of them I make my home,
And my kindred are the clouds, and the wind, and the wild water,
The sunlight, the starlight, the shadows, and the gloam.

For they are a part of me, in my blood I hear them crying,
And I know no rest, by noon, or night, nor day,
When I think of the white hills in their lonely silence lying,
And listen to the call of waters far away.

And I look towards the day when our home shall be together,
When my voice shall sound in the music of the rills,
When my soul shall be a breath of the golden summer weather,
And my heart a pulse of the peace upon the hills.

—*From The Academy* (London).

Respite.

By Allan Munier.

All out of tune—all wildly out of tune!
And yet, O master, lay me by a while;
Tighten again not yet the tensèd strings,
Too taut to quiver, lest they snap in twain
And I perforce be mute forevermore.
Bend o'er me once thine enigmatic smile,
Draw once thy hand along the fingerboard,
And grant me respite in the dusk an hour
To grow accustomed to the straining pitch—
Then key me to thy thought, nor heed the pain.
O Life, O Great Composer, not in vain
Thy patient handling and thy master-touch!
Something I catch behind confusion's din,
Something I guess at, of thy symphony;
Not least of all thy instruments I thrill
To voice the music dripping from thy great
Masterful fingers. Yet a little while
And thy wise patience shall its end attain—
These jangling tones shall all be reconciled,
Joy with despair, and grief with gladness, blend,
Till death and birth the perfect octave strike;
Then break the strings—I shall be satisfied!

—*From Ainslee's Magazine* (Dec.).

The Strolling Minstrel.

By Virginia Woodward Cloud.

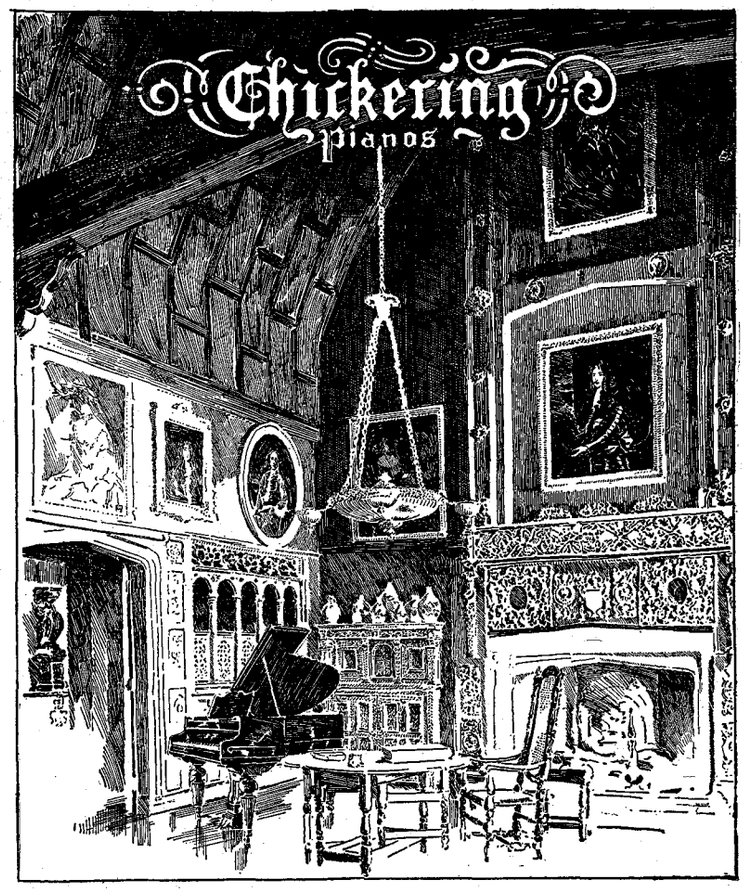
"Minstrel, pray you sing of love!"
"I shall sing the butterfly
Hovering each bloom above,
Caught between the earth and sky;
Clasp it close, what can I sing?
Memory and broken wing."

"Minstrel, sing of love, I pray!"
"I will sing you dusk's first star;
Night's pale passion strove with day,
Set it where all lost things are.
Shrine for song, for hope, for pain—
Yet, alas, a star must wane!"

"Minstrel, has not love a song?"
"I shall sing you as I will;
See where summer steals along,
Boughs beneath her kisses thrill;
Stripped their bloom and desolate
In the bitter days that wait."

"Go, then, minstrel, go your way!"
"All I had to you I brought,
Passion's birth, Life's roundelay,
Dark and light in singing wrought,
Matin, vesper, chime and knell.
Would you have love's song? Farewell!"

—*From Smart Set* (Dec.).



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The Bird Lover.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

Oh, I am a lover of birds—
  Audubon was not in it with me.
I beat him by quarters and thirds
  In doting on larks in the tree.
No mortal e'er loved more than I,
  The thrushes, a caroling host,
And oh, what a joy when I spy
  A fat little quail on the toast!

My being responds with a thrill
  To nightingale's measures at e'en.
The chirp of the robin doth fill
  My soul and my heart and between.
The eagle that soars in the blue!
  The white gull that seaward doth go!
And oh, what an ecstasy true
  In ducks *à la* Delmonico!

I love to reflect on the owl,
  To contemplate wisdom so rare
That leads this remarkable fowl
  To think without using hot air!
And ah, what a pleasure to sit
  In a flat-bottomed craft, what a joy,
Down Chesapeake way where they flit,
And gaze on the luscious decoy!

What bliss in the oriole's note,
  What joy in the peans that come
Like liquid from out of the throat
  Of meadow-larks on the way home!
What pride in the condor we see,
  How free is the jay from regret;
What palate but yearns thirstily
  For roasted reed-birds *en brochette!*

Ah, friends, let us all of us dare
  To bird neighbors e'er to be good,
No matter if high in the air
  They soar or dwell hid in the wood.
Let's stretch out our arms to them all,
  Endeavor their liking to win,
And show them, whenever they call,
  How gladly we'll gather them in.

—*From The Smart Set* (Nov.).

At the End of the Wooing.

By Arthur Stringer.

"From it frail stem tear not the rose," you said,
  "Nor brush from wings so fragile all their gold
  Lest in your unrewarded hand you hold
Only, alas, torn plumes and petals dead!
Ah, plead no more"—you bowed your troubled head—
  "Lest we who loved and listened, dear, of old,
  In life's cage kiss this singing glory cold,
And find bruised petals where the rose hung red!"

I take the solace, and endure the smart;
  Bend close, O wondering brow, and turn to me
  Those wistful lips, those eyes of mournful blue
Where still the old smile steals, for, light of heart,
  The fleeting rose, the unassuaging voices, see,
  I leave and lose, but You—oh, never You!

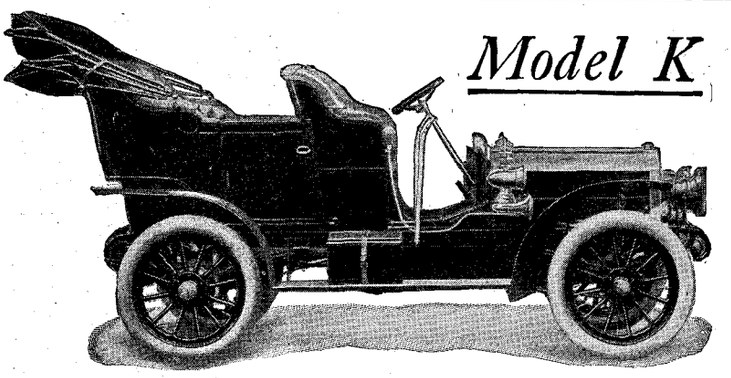
—*From Ainslee's Magazine* (Dec.).

The Cult of the Poppycock.

By Burges Johnson.

A pale Ahmee and a Poppycock
They gat themselves to a bosky rock.
Said he, "There's a stated hour, I find,
For each pursuit of the human mind;
As the tea-hour tolls for buttered rolls,
So now is a time for swapping souls."
And the Ahmee sighed as she smoothed her frock,
"'Tis a purple thought, dear Poppycock!"

"Now as for me," mused the lithe Ahmee,
"I sigh the most for the more I see.
Tho I yearn and yearn, as you may wot,
None heed my need of the Basic What,—
Till you scented truth in my color tones,
And caught the thought of our mingled zones!"
"How wonder-deep is the blend!" cried he,
"Of our atmospheres, dear twin Ahmee!



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MANY Cars reach the Purchaser about 99 per cent complete.

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Because "finish" on a Motor Car does *not* mean merely *appearance*.

For instance, the "finish" of a cylinder, a piston, or a transmission gear, may mean *insufficient smoothing* of their friction surfaces.

This may seem, at first sight, trifling enough in itself. But a Car sent out in a hurry may have (we'll say,) the interior wall of one of its four cylinders poorly finished—*insufficiently* smoothed.

What is the result?

When the motor runs at high speed, on a bit of road-racing, perhaps, that rough-surfaced cylinder will *heat up* quicker than the others.

Then the piston may stick in it, through expansion of the metal, and the Crank-shaft thus become twisted, or the Connecting Rod broken. Then you're due for a tow home and a considerable bill at the Repair Shop.

All because the Makers neglected to *sufficiently* finish that *one* cylinder or piston, or even a part of either.

* * * *

A Car which is perfectly correct in design, material and workmanship may thus be *disabled* by a trifling *neglect* of the Maker in final finish.

Or, the use of a piece of steel with a hidden *flaw* in its centre may cause serious accident and a heavy repair bill.

Most Car Builders are open to the charge of *insufficient* finish.

But we are not going to be forced by any trade condition to put a single Car on the market prematurely.

And no type of Winton Car shall be made in quantity, *for sale*, till the first trial Cars of that type shall have had thousands of miles of *road test*.

Nor shall any metal for Frames, Axles, Crank-shafts, Connecting-rods, etc., be *accepted* from the Steel Mills till we have *tested* it fully for *strength* and *soundness* on our new Riehle Testing Machine.

And because of all this, the new Model K Winton goes on the market a model of *Reliability*, after a series of *road tests* and inspections, that guard against any latent defect in material, workmanship, or finish.

This *extreme care* and *refinement of finish*, takes time, and costs us money, of course.

But every Winton Model K that leaves our factory will be as nearly perfect, when it leaves, as human precaution can make it.

That will practically eliminate *repair bills* for Winton Owners.

And repair bills thus *saved* will soon amount to more than the difference between the first cost to you of a cheap Car and a repairless Winton Model K.

* * * *

The Winton Model K—

—Vertical 4-cylinder motor, instantly accessible.

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—Self-starting from the driver's seat, without "cranking."

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—Winton Twin-springs that adjust automatically to light loads or heavy loads, on rough or smooth roads.

—Big 34-inch by 4-inch tires on toughest 12-spoke Artillery wheels—

—Front Axles of Maganese Bronze cast in one seamless piece, *without welding*, with ball-thrust collars on Steering knuckles.

—Rear axle of the "floating type," having tensile strength of 100,000 to 110,000 lbs. to square inch.

This Axle, Differential Gear, and Differential Bearings can be removed without the use of Jack or Pit, the Car remaining supported on the wheels by a hollow drawn steel tube surrounding axle.

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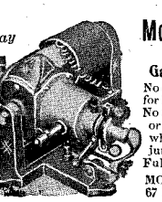

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The svelt Ahmee and the Poppycock,
In evening dress and a lissome frock,
And under a blood-red chandelier,
Spake jewel-words, now there, now here—
Of Art, and Truth, and the End of More,—
And the Boundless Since of the vast Before,
And of those who came in motley flock,
Some cried Ahmee! and some Poppycock!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (Dec.).

Pigeons Out Walking.

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

They never seem to hurry, no
Even for the crowd.
They dip, and coo, and move so slow,
All so soft and proud!
You can see the wavy specks
Of bubble color on their necks,
—Little, little cloud.

Cloud that goes the very way
All the bubbles do:
Blue and green, and green and gray,
Gold, and rosy too.
And they talk as bubbles could,
If they only ever would
Talk and call and coo!

—Till you try to catch one so,
Just to make it stay
While the colors turn: but oh,
Then they fly away!
All at once,—two, three, four, five,—
Like a snow-storm all alive.
Gray and white and gray!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (Dec.).

The Green Singing-Book.

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY.

I don't know how to read the words,
Nor how the black things go.
But if you stand it up, and sing,
You never have to know.

The music sounds alike each time
When grown-up people play;
But every time I sing myself,
It sounds a different way.

And when I've sung the book all through
And every page all round,
I stand it upside down and sing,
To hear how that will sound.

I sing how all the things outside
The window look to me;
The shiny wrinkles in the road,—
And then about my Tree.

I sing about the city, too;
The noises and the wheels,
And windows blinking at the sun:—
I sing the way it feels.

And if a sparrow flies across,
I put him in the song.
I sing whatever happens in,
To make it last for long.

I sing about the things I think
Of almost every thing.
Sometimes I don't know what to think,
—Till I begin to sing.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (Dec.).

Inciting to Crime.—*The Daily News* gives publicity to a letter "just received from Johannesburg by a prominent British politician." The writer, in language at once legal and colloquial, describes himself as "an interested party *re* the treatment of Chinese," and goes on to say: "I would not be a bit surprised to see them (the Chinese) rise some night and murder half the people of the country, and *as far as I am personally concerned, they would be quite justified.*" What the writer has done to merit such violent conduct does not transpire; but even so, one can not help feeling a strange admiration (faintly indicated by the italics) for the gentleman's astonishing frankness.—*Punch.*

How to Make Carving Easy

HERE he is, out in the kitchen, coatless and out of humor, scraping away for dear life in this last wild effort to give the family carving knife a "turkey edge."

For it's a holiday and a feast day, and many have come to enjoy the finest Gobler of the season.

And that carver! It never was known to be sharp after the newness wore off.

But, Mr. Man, if a dozen strokes on a standard Lee Sharpening Steel won't make that knife as sharp as new *nothing* will,—save an expert and his grindstone.

* * *

Just your luck to get a poor knife, you say.

Oh! you think it a matter of luck.

Well, let us tell you how Carving Knives can be made ever sharp.

You thought those knives that keep dinners waiting and those that do not, all a matter of luck—because it used to be—is largely yet. Let us tell you about it.

You see a steel knife blade must be tempered or toughened before it will take a thin, keen edge that won't crumble.

Everyone knows that steel is heated to temper or toughen it, but here's just what happens.

At first steel is a mass of little grains like lump sugar. But heat wakes up the little grains and they begin to stretch—that's why we say steel expands when heated.

The little sugar-like grains stretch and wriggle under the heat until they weave themselves into a perfect network of tiny wires—finer and closer as the heat increases.

Now, of course, a network of woven wire is tougher than a mass of crumbly grains.

The busy little grains—then wires—are never still while intensely heated. So in every second of time the kind or degree of toughness changes.

And just as water has its boiling point when it changes from water into steam, so steel has its ever-sharp table knife temper point.

That's the point where the steel changes from "crumbly" to tough.

Water won't boil at 211 or 211¼ degrees—only at 212. Steel won't make ever sharp knives unless tempered to just the right point.

Just before this point is reached the knife will not stay sharp, because the edge crumbles. Just after this point is reached the knife is too tough to be sharpened at home, like the man in the picture is trying to sharpen his. That's why so many dinners are kept waiting on dull knives—the kind that can't be sharpened at home on a steel.

Now the reason you thought a good carving knife all a matter of luck is that knife makers usually rely on a so-called expert to judge when temper is right—or plainly, to guess at it.

There are some pretty good guesses, of course, but no mere guess can be right a very large percentage of times, and a wrong guess means dinners kept waiting, and then only hacking and agony or constant whetting on the steel at table.

There is one—but only one—sure way to get an ever sharp carving knife.

Because there's only one Landers Process, and it's a figured-out process instead of a guess-work way.

The result of the Landers Process is simply this:

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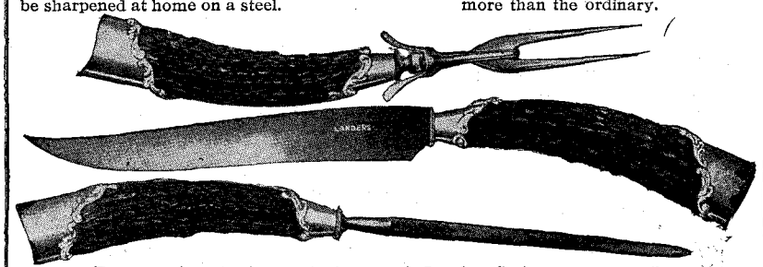

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If you want to see pictures of other styles of carving sets and table and kitchen knives and forks and other useful and beautiful things for dining room and kitchen, write for the knife book. This edition is limited, but while they last they will be sent free on request.

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PERSONAL.

Jerome--A Kaleidoscope.—William Travers Jerome, whose successful fight against the political bosses in the contest for district-attorney of New York County has attracted widespread attention, is regarded by members of the bar as unique and individual. Edwin J. Farber, of Baltimore, in *The News* of that city, gives this view of Mr. Jerome:

"Jerome is a marvel among men; his character is kaleidoscopic; at every turn it presents a new phase; it is a combination of many lights and colors. and his life, moreover. is a unique as well as an attractive color scheme.

"He presents more phases than any man I have ever known. He is original, quick, versatile, deep and sound; he is very generous. kind, bright, ready at repartee and a man of the world, but above all he is honest, and he is as straight in principle as the lines of the 'square' which he adopted as his emblem in this campaign.

"He can sail a boat like a Barr; he can fish as well as a Leonard; he can hunt and shoot like a Harry Lee: he can sing with any Yale or Harvard man; he can cook a fish or a duck, or bake a biscuit as well as a chef from Delmonico's, and yet withal, as a member of the Union Club of New York, he represents the best elements of its best social side.

"It was my good fortune a number of years ago to camp with him one summer among The Thousand Islands, and another summer in the Adirondacks, where I had the pleasure of seeing him shoot his first deer under adverse circumstances, in a most sportsman-like manner, and with a remarkably fine shot he laid his quarry low. On the St. Lawrence he bagged the king muscalonge of the season, which weighed no less than forty-six pounds, and he killed it with rod and reel; and when I suffered and was sick there was no man more kind and tender to a friend than he. At the campfire, as a raconteur, he has few equals, and to brighten life few can sing a bonnier melody than he.

"Forceful in manner, fearless in action, sound in sense, virile in principle, enduring in any enterprise, and determined and constant in any cause, no man in New York, nor in the country, is more splendidly adapted than he for the fierce fight which he has just finished triumphantly in the interests of the people and for a principle which he pronounces higher and mightier than the man. In New York politics it may be well said of him, '*Ecce homo!*' For Presidential timber there is no man who would stand on a more prominent plane or popular pinnacle than he, and no man with his whirlwind work could sweep a State or carry a country before him.

CASPAR WHITNEY AMONG STRANGE PEOPLES.

Caspar Whitney, being a mighty hunter, and one who marks the big game for his own, is ready enough, in his new book on "Jungle Trails and Jungle People," to challenge the right of the publisher and his "public" to be informed of an author's underlying motive for writing a book. The publisher says "the public wants to know," but this author strenuously affirms that the public "does not care a straw," and that it would be none of its business if it did. Nevertheless, the present author, always good-natured from preface to the end, is willing to humor his impertinent "public" by confessing that his "underlying motive" was the protest of a spirit that would be "free from crying newsboys and the pressure of conventions"—the lust of adventure, not the lust of game. It is not the killing, but the hunting, he tells us, that stirs the blood of a true sportsman; it is the contest between his skill, persistence, endurance, and the keen senses and protecting environment of his quarry To pass through the gateway of the wilderness, the pathless jungle. the fascination of finding your way, of capturing your food, of lying down to sleep beyond the patronizing nightstick of the policeman; "and then to tell you in my halting style something of the human and the brute life that I saw in that big world—just that is why I penetrated into India, Sumatra, Malaya, and Siam." And thus he makes us free of his "underlying motive."

Our author takes kindly to the Siamese—taking

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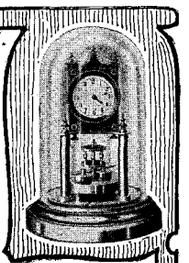

is the most popular timepiece in the world. The ordinary clock must be wound every day, or possibly once a week, but this wonderful 400 Day Clock—known as the **Anniversary Clock**—needs winding but once a year. And it is guaranteed to keep accurate time. The price is $15.60 express prepaid anywhere in the U. S. "Anniversary Time" is a booklet which gives the history of these unique clocks. Sent free on request.

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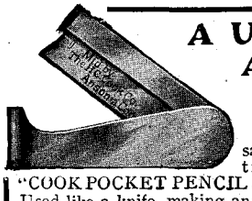

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generous note of their virtues and docilities and good naturedly diverting himself with their shortcomings and incidental exasperations. He has never been brought, he says, "among a people seemingly more contented, more happy, than these Siamese." Their wants are few and easily supplied. A single strip of stuff completes a scanty costume; rice and fish and fruit, to be had for almost nothing, are all their food, and the comforting betel can be plucked along the wayside. Life goes easily for them, and they go to their death never doubting that Buddha will take care of "the rest." Living, they hold to their simple faith "as tenaciously as the Mohammedans to theirs—which is equivalent to saying more spiritually than can be truly said of many Christian sects. Dying, they pass untroubled into the unknown. If they cannot afford an exclusive funeral pyre, there are public ghats, where the bodies of their kin and cronies may be burned. To be sure, at some of these ghats vultures as well as flames "lick up" the late lamented; but that is all quite respectable. Among the society people, the wealth and station of the mourners are signified by the scale and style of the funeral baked-meats—the cakes and sweetmeats and cordials, the games, the hired talent and the miscellaneous merry-making. "A Siamese gentleman, inviting me to the forthcoming conflagration of his brother, added that the remains had been awaiting combustion for a year."

No feature of the Siamese landscape along the rivers and canals is so conspicuous as the boats—the rice-boat, the house-boat, the freighter, and the dug-out. The klawngs (canals) are alive with boats of all services and sizes, and bustling with men, women and children. Chinamen furnish the motive power, with here and there a Tamil from Madras. There, too, is the house-boat of the poorer native, with its little charcoal stove in full blast on the tiny deck at the stern, while a lone woman manages the paddle and the domestic machinery simultaneously, and a tot of a baby toddles about, defying winds and waves; altho the boat shows but two or three inches freeboard, and often rocks or springs dangerously, kettles, knives and babies stick bravely to their boards.

At the stopping-places, for a night, there were music and dancing by young girls, painted after the Chinese fashion; "but better looking than the girls of Bangkok." And the dancing never lacked its pictures and its poems. "To me," says Mr. Whitney, "the music was delightful," with its scale of soft, mellifluous notes, barbaric withal, such as were not to be imagined possible to mere metal cups.

Leaving our "mighty hunter" to his big game—his elephant, his "rhino,"—and to the company of Nimrods like himself who have confronted the lion in his lair and the tiger on his trail, let us, for fresher and more entertaining stuff, linger with him in the Malayan woods, and observe the ways of the Sakais (*Orang-Outang*), the aborigines of Malacca—a people who live in trees, far from comely, and inclined to be dwarfish, like the Negritos of the Philippines. No idols have they, no priests, no places nor things of worship, no written language; and for speech only a corrupted form of the Malayan.

They live in trees in the jungle, and have no tribal head; yet they are by no means savage. A simple race, unwarlike and shy, and so raided by the Malays aforetime as to hold themselves warily aloof from all wayfarers in the forest.

In the jungle, all their raiment consists of a piece of cloth pounded out of bark as they strip it from a tree; this is for the adult men and women. The younger people pursue their way untrammeled, clad only in nose-sticks, ear-rings, armlets and hair-combs. To the wind they attribute almost every ill that can befall them. Lightning, thunder, even the rainbow, are to them messengers from the "bad ghost" of the wind, from whom they tremblingly implore deliverance. On such occasions of terror the women offer lighted coals, and bunches of their children's hair, to propitiate the "bad ghost of the wind."

Here was a people in the Malayan jungle, for whom the legend "Made in Germany" had no significance. All the ornaments of the women were carved from bamboo; with a bamboo blow-gun, six or seven feet long, they brought down birds, monkeys, snakes and lizards, with poisoned darts. They are fond of music, after their fashion; "the girls twanged out a queer tune from a hollow instrument with two strings" and a man played on a long flute with his nose. "Honest in word and deed—a moral people in their own way."

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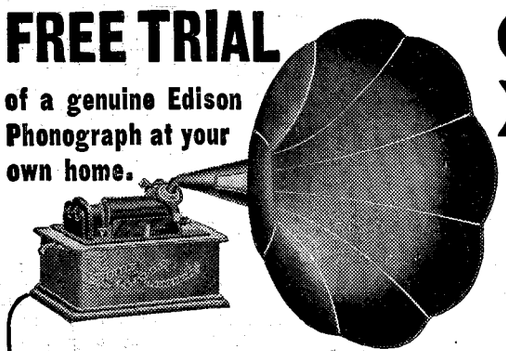

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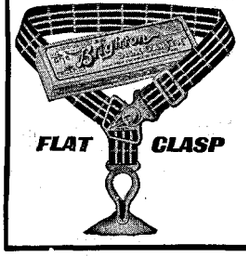

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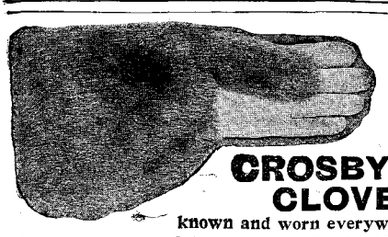

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Discourses with the Kaiser.—Mr. Felix Borchardt, the distinguished artist who lately had Emperor William for a model, tells, in an interview printed in the Paris *Figaro*, of the talks he had with the Kaiser during the sitting. The interview, in part, follows:

"Does the Emperor pose well?"

"Wonderfully, wonderfully well. He has angelic patience; a professional model could hardly have done better. I have had him standing before me two hours and a half at a stretch. Once when I was making my excuses to the Empress, saying that I had a bad reputation for tiring out my models in the open air, so that they sometimes dropped from exhaustion, she said: 'Ah, we can not promise you so much as that!'

"From time to time he got out of pose and fired questions at me.

"When this happened, I would wring my hands in supplication, and again he would become motionless."

"What did you talk about during the sittings—the theater, art, literature, diplomacy or politics?"

"Politics behanged! We left politics to the chancellories. Nevertheless, I can assure you that twenty times at least the Emperor expressed his profound regard for the French people and his desire for perfect peace with them. 'M. Loubet,' he kept repeating, 'is such a splendid fellow.'"

"Had he the careworn brow of a Charles V., of a demigod on whom weighs the problems of Europe?"

"Oh, not at all! Instead, he was a man of the world, simple and light-hearted, gay and smiling. It was his attendants and not the Kaiser who had an oppressive air of gravity, who assumed an absurd dignity, and it was the lackeys in particular whose faces seemed to say, 'Morocco.' The Emperor adores the French theater—Réjane, Sarah, and especially Coquelin, whom he regards as an old friend. He has an immense relish for Parisian life, with its bustle and jollity."

"Who were present at these sittings?"

"The Empress, sometimes, and occasionally an aide-de-camp would come to read a report or a cutting from a newspaper. I shall never forget how, when I had expressed a regret that his majesty wore such a brilliant and ostentatiously new uniform, he murmured, 'Alas, I haven't any old clothes.'

"I bade him observe that he was the first Emperor to pose in the open air. The Kaiser drolly assumed a look of severity, as if the importance of such a rôle impressed him immensely.

"Once, as the sitting was coming to an end, I naively permitted myself to let him see that I thought of myself rather highly. 'Oh, oh, Mr. Borchardt,' he cried, 'don't be too proud! It is we and not you who ought to play the critic.'

"Don't you begin to see by the things I have just told you that the Kaiser is a jolly fellow, wide-awake, gay, cordial and clever—by no means the boasting bully that legend would make him?

"'I don't want to be taken for a *Franzosen Fresser* (Frenchman-eater),' he said."

Pennsylvania's New Treasurer.—Another successful candidate of the people against the political "czars" is William H. Berry, who was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. He had the support of the Democrats and Prohibitionists and the people who were wrought up over the implication of some of the State political leaders in the Enterprise Bank failure. The Philadelphia *Press* gives this sketch of Mr. Berry:

"There is a breeziness about the manner of William H. Berry that is suggestive of the breeziness of the prairie.

"And no wonder, for he is a child of the prairies. He was born and raised on the broad levels of lower Illinois, in Madison County, where he was born on September 9, 1852. He left the little country town of his birth when he was a lad of seventeen. As boy and man he made his own way with an education that began in the public schools and ended with the night lectures in an engineering school in Buffalo.

"It is a matter of immediate interest to the tens of thousands of men of all parties who voted for William H. Berry to know that many generations of American blood flows in his veins. On his father's side the record of his American line is lost in the far past; on

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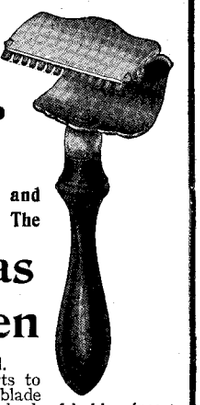

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his mother's side he received a strain of Pennsylvania Dutch.

"He has his peculiarities, too. The home to him is the center of the whole fabric of life. He belongs to no secret organizations, to no genealogical societies. He never joined a club until within the past year, when he became a member of the Penn Club of Chester, a social organization.

"For nearly twenty years this gray-eyed, gray-haired, tall, outspoken business man, who has the cares of large enterprises on his shoulders, has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. There has scarcely been a Sunday in that time that he has not preached somewhere, almost always in some poor church or to some congregation of the colored race.

"He is a man of strong personality and vigorous expression. He believes in the gospel work. He never drank, and if he has any dissipation that the sterner sects might catalog against him it is his fondness for a good cigar. He is rugged in health and believes in the strenuously physical.

George IV.'s Marriage.—It has been generally accepted that George IV., King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1820 to 1830, was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert (Maria Anne Smythe) while Prince of Wales. The marriage occurred in 1785, and lately indisputable proofs that this union took place were found in a package of documents deposited by Mrs. Fitzherbert's executors in Coutts Bank in London, in 1833. Among the documents was the marriage certificate of the widow and the Prince. The Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks on this marriage:

"At the time of the marriage George was twenty-three years of age and accounted one of the handsomest men of the time. It was at the period of his close intimacy with Beau Brummel, Fox and Sheridan, when his profligacy and riotous living estranged him from his father. Mrs. Fitzherbert was a fascinating widow of twenty-five and the Prince was smitten with her charms. She insisted upon going through the marriage ceremony, and the Prince was accommodating, as he knew that under the law of England at the time the marriage was invalid, Mrs. Fitzherbert being a Roman Catholic.

When his debts compelled him to ask the House of Commons for an increased grant, and his marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert was brought into the debate, Fox, upon the authority of the Prince, denied that any marriage had taken place. Mrs. Fitzherbert was content to let posterity vindicate her, and it was at her suggestion that the marriage certificate was deposited in the Coutts Bank, not to be opened until a long time had elapsed after her death.

"The Fitzherbert episode was one of many similar incidents in the career of the 'First Gentleman in Europe,' as his courtiers termed him, which led such unfriendly biographers as Thackeray to rechristen him the 'First Blackguard in Europe.'"

The Mark Twain of Paris.—The gaiety of the French nation has suffered eclipse by the death of Alphonse Allais, says the New York *Tribune*. Allais, we are told, may be said to have founded the new French humor. His style and methods may best be pictured by describing him as the French Mark Twain. Allais, *The Tribune* tells us, was forever scheming some practical joke, whether on his friends, on some unsuspecting tradesman, or on personages of note. One of the most famous of these plots was at the expense of the late Francisque Sarcey, the historian and dramatic critic, and it is in substance as follows:

A provincial man of letters had come up to Paris, bringing with him a play which he wished to submit to the great critic. By some chance he found himself at the Chât Noir, and timidly asked of a friend of Alphonse Allais by what means he could best approach Mr. Sarcey. "But Monsieur Sarcey is here," was the reply, and the joker pointed to Allais. "Go and introduce yourself to the great man at once. He is always much more amiable over a glass of beer than in his own house." Allais received the provincial dramatist with the utmost affability, but resolutely declined to discuss literature or look at the manuscript. "No,"

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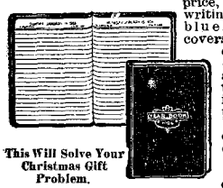

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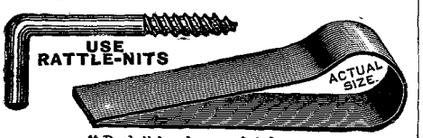

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he said, pointing to the mighty pile of "bock" pads in front of him, "when I come to the Chât Noir, it is for the sake of rest and the company of brilliant men, like yourself, not to talk 'shop.' But come and see me tomorrow at the Rue de Douai and bring the manuscript, and we will look through it together. But I must let you into a little secret of my domestic arrangements. I have a secretary who is enormously fat, with a short white beard and a rude manner" (this was an accurate description of Sarcey). "His chief task is to keep off bores, for were I to receive everybody who came to consult me about plays I should never find time to write a line. His orders are to declare to all strange visitors that he is Monsieur Francisque Sarcey. So, if he insists, all you have to do is to catch him a playful whack over the stomach and say: 'Come now, old boy, you can't play that trick on me!'" These instructions were carried out to the letter, with a result that can be imagined. Sarcey, when he heard that Allais had planned the scene, laughed heartily, and the two men became fast friends.

Another "Golden Rule Mayor."—Sam Jones, the "Golden Rule Mayor," of Toledo, is dead, but his influences are still with the people of that city. This was shown in the recent election when Brand Whitlock, the novelist, was elected to the mayoralty. Lincoln Steffens, writing in *Collier's Weekly*, says of this election:

BRAND WHITLOCK,
Successor of "Golden Rule" Jones in Toledo.

> Only another Jones could do what Jones had done, and it was assumed that there never could be another Jones. But the opposition to Jones never understood this remarkable man. His appeal had been to men as men. An individualist himself, he had insisted that the only limitation upon the liberty and independence of his own manhood should be the liberty and independence of other men. The result was astonishing. The Golden Rule worked. The example and the appeal of Jones, "just Jones," to other men proved to have been so well understood that when the "Golden Rule Mayor" died and the rings, political and corporate, crowded with fresh courage into the lobby of the City Council, the streets of Toledo outside became crowded with men; all sorts and conditions of men, but men. They presented their petition, "a petition in boots," they called it, and they waited quietly till the men in that body, with the help of the corrupt cowards there, had beaten the bold corruptionists.
>
> Then the ring appealed from the "mob" to the people. The issue was carried, without a leader now, into the next election, and, strange to say, the men whom Jones had taught his independence straggled unorganized to the polls and again the rings were beaten. The Golden Rule lived tho Jones had died, and Toledo was full, not of Jonesites, but of men; individuals just as capable of independent action in concert as if they had been drilled into dull subserviency by Tammany Hall. And finally among all these men a leader developed—Brand Whitlock. We know him as a novelist. Toledo knows him as a man; the friend Jones loved the best; the young lawyer to whom was entrusted the "sucker rod" factory where business was and still is done successfully under the Golden Rule: the simple eloquent speaker who has preached, as Sam Jones preached, once a week to the "hands" at the factory that they were men among men. Brand Whitlock is not another Jones; there isn't in all Toledo another Jones and there never will be. Brand Whitlock is as clean-handed, as clear-eyed, as pure-minded as Sam Jones, and he is as patient of other men, but also he is as true to himself. . . .
>
> Jones left his mark on them all. But these good men and good platforms only serve to confuse the

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issue. What the rings and some others seem to be unable to understand is this: Whitlock is nominated as just a man to do, as mayor, unto others even as he would that they should do unto him. And it does sound queer; the Golden Rule in politics in a Christian city! It is confusing. One can't help wondering if Toledo will really understand.

Mr. Whitehead and His Torpedo.—The death of Robert Whitehead, inventor of the automobile torpedo, ends, as the New York *Evening Post* declares, "the career of a man who has fairly revolutionized naval warfare as did Ericsson with his monitor." Mr. Whitehead was not the first to hit upon the idea of blowing up vessels by torpedoes. For more than a century prior to Whitehead's success, there had been recourse to stationary or movable torpedoes, which were anchored in the channel or exploded alongside a vessel from a small boat. Whitehead supplemented this clumsy method by a dirigible torpedo. *The Evening Post* tells of Whitehead's success in this respect:

"A Captain Lupuis of the Austrian navy had by 1864 progressed far enough with his plan of an automobile torpedo to need the assistance of a good working mechanic. He engaged Mr. Whitehead, then manager of an engine manufacturing company at Fiume. From that time on, Mr. Whitehead devoted himself to the automobile torpedo. Abandoning Captain Lupuis's plans, he succeeded in 1867 in perfecting the delicate machine which bears his name, with only the assistance of his son, a mere boy, and one trusted workman. As a result of that success, every navy has its fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and almost every cruiser and battleship has its torpedo-launching tubes. In order to combat this terrible weapon, there was introduced first the torpedo netting, now discarded, and then the quick-firing guns, intended to protect a warship by an incessant hail of projectiles. Incidentally, the weight of armor on all protected vessels was greatly increased, and finally the submarine was undoubtedly hastened by the Whitehead invention. Indeed, the torpedo has probably had a greater influence than any other factor, save the comfort of men and officers, in developing the modern topheavy, highsided fighting vessel as the standard type of battleship, instead of the Ericsson monitor.

Whitehead's first torpedo was of steel, 14 inches in diameter, weighing 300 pounds, and carrying as its explosive 18 pounds of dynamite. Its speed was low—only six knots—and the right to manufacture was purchased by the English Government in 1871 for the trifling sum of $15,000. As now developed, the Whitehead, whose motive power is compressed air, has attained a speed of 26 knots an hour, with a range of 4,000 yards. It can be regulated to explode by impact or after a definite time; it may be set to travel at a uniform speed and depth the whole of its range, or both depth and speed may be varied. So remarkable is its mechanism that it may be made to rise to the surface or sink to the bottom after missing its mark.

Charles E. Hughes and His Methods.—Charles Evans Hughes, the inquisitor who has brought the insurance looters to their knees, has leaped into national recognition at a bound. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. Ralph H. Graves, writing in *The American Illustrated Magazine*, gives this view of Mr. Hughes during the examination of witnesses before the insurance committee.

In the aldermanic chamber of the New York City Hall, one afternoon late in September, two men stood facing each other defiantly before a silent audience

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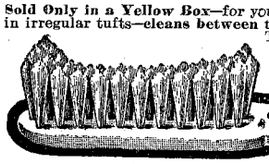

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that listened to every word and watched their every gesture with breathless interest.

"I can not do it!" cried one of them, snapping his fingers nervously.

The speaker, a witness before the State Legislature's Insurance Investigating Committee, was George W. Perkins, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the richest private banking house in the world and the most powerful influence in Wall Street.

"But I want those books, and I must require you to produce them," said the other emphatically.

As he uttered the last two words in a tone that gave small encouragement for contradiction, Charles E. Hughes, the inquisitor for the committee, displayed an expanse of white teeth that reminded the onlookers of another strenuous American. But with the teeth the likeness ended. A square, reddish beard, which seemed fairly to bristle with energy, almost concealed the lawyer's collar. His deep-set, honest eyes, al though aided by nose glasses, betrayed no sign of weakness as they remained fixed uncompromisingly upon the witness. The broad forehead, without a wrinkle to tell the story of a month's continuous labor by day and night, gave an impression of intellectual depth, while the ruddy complexion and erect figure indicated physical strength equal to the most exacting demands of mental activity.

"Well, Mr. Hughes, we can see about that later," responded the banker hesitatingly, after a pause.

The rebellion of Perkins was ended. Though he did not promise definitely to give up the books of the Morgan firm, there was not one among his hearers who doubted that he would obey. And obey he did; he had met his match in the man with the reddish beard, and within a week the records in question, dealing with a transaction of the New York Life Insurance Company, were in the possession of the investigators.

That was the way Hughes overcame every objection raised by a witness. The millionaire director, the crafty speculator, the salaried corporation officer and the methodical clerk alike yielded to the quiet authority of this young fighter, who was comparatively unknown outside his own profession and his own city a year ago.

There was in his method none of the browbeating, none of the contemptuous insult too prevalent among the leaders of the New York bar. There was none of the flowing rhetoric of the jury orator. But politeness proved a better weapon of offense than blustering, persistency better than sarcasm, and conciseness better than oratory.

Queen Wilhelmina's Successor.—Queen Will helmina's subjects have apparently abandoned all hope of an heir to the throne, for it is now proposed that the constitution be revised so as to permit a change in the laws of succession. In fact, the object in view is to give the people of Holland the right to select their own ruler in case of the failure of succession. Says the New York *Tribune:*

As the law stands now, the crown, should she die childless, would pass, in the first place, in accordance with Clause XIV., to her cousin, the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, as grandson of Princess Sophia of the Netherlands, sister of the late King William III. of Holland. Now Article XXIII. of the Dutch Constitution stipulates that the crown of Holland can not be borne in conjunction with that of any other country save that of Luxemburg, so that the Grand Duke would have to choose between being ruler of Saxe-Weimar and King of Holland. He has already intimated that he would prefer to retain his present throne. After him in the line of succession is his aunt, Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, married to Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, and a daughter of Princess Sophia of the Netherlands above mentioned.

Princess Marie is an elderly woman, and it is now proposed that her eldest son and heir, Prince Henry XXXII. of Reuss, at present a Prussian officer, should be proclaimed Crown Prince of Holland, take up his residence at The Hague and become identified with the Dutch, or else that the Constitution should be revised so as to free the people to elect whomsoever they liked as future King of Holland. The majority of the Dutch are in favor of the latter plan. But the Kaiser may have a word to say, both as Emperor and as Prince of Orange, if the rights of his young kinsman and officer, Henry XXXII, of Reuss, to the Dutch throne are set aside by the people of the Netherlands.

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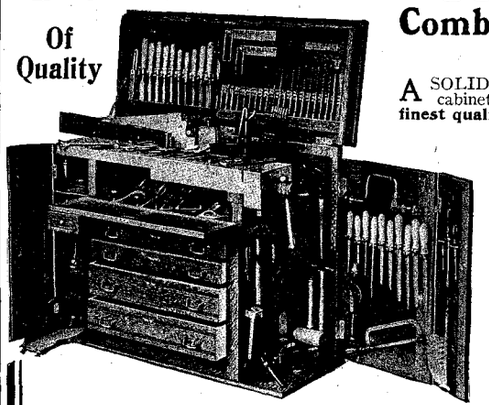

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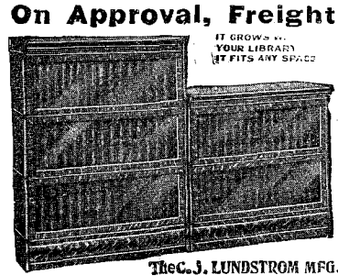

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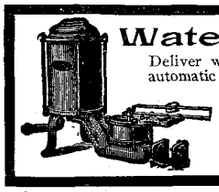

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are lighter than the best wool, stronger, softer and warmer. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says: ***"More colds and rheumatic disorders have been contracted trying to sleep in cold and damp sheets than the ordinary traveler has any conception of. In my judgment a camel's hair blanket should find a place in the folder of every winter tourist."***

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Nor that that's next the bone,
Until he takes, for fancied aches,
A swig of Liquorzone.

Now Mrs. Spratt declares this flat;
Her favorite system tuner
Is sugar, ice, lemon a slice,
And a jigger of Peruinyer.

Their daughter Jane, for every pain,
On Whiskine makes a call;
While brother Bill, when he is ill,
Says: "Kuriko—that's all."

Too mild all these Grandma to please;
She lets the young folks drink 'em.
Her special booze, to cure the blues,
Is good old Lydia Jinkham.

—*Puck.*

Trivial.—This little story comes from the South. The first slice of goose had been cut, and the negro minister, who had been invited to dine, looked at it with as keen anticipation as was displayed in the faces around him.

"Dat's as fine a goose as I ever saw, Brudder Williams," he said to his host. "Where did you get such a fine one?"

"Well, now, Mistah Rawley," said the carver of the goose, with a sudden access of dignity, "when you preach a special good sermon I never axes you where you got it. Seems to me dat's a triv'al matter, anyway."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Not Hopeless.—"Your honor," said the attorney, "this man's insanity takes the form of a belief that every one wants to rob him. He won't allow even me, his counsel, to approach him."

"Maybe he's not so crazy, after all," murmured the Court, in a judicial whisper.—*Tit-Bits.*

New Light on an Old Story.—OPTIMIST: "I wonder why old Diogenes went around with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man?"

PESSIMIST: "Oh, he probably thought it was up to him to make a bluff after stealing the lantern,"—*Chicago News.*

Another Victim.—PUZZLED SCOT (to lady at the door)—"A wee laddie asked me t' ring yer bell for him, noo he's run awa'. I doobt it's the wrang hoose."—London *Sketch.*

His Lucid Answer.—One day as Pat halted at the top of the river bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah! How many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all, sir?"

The driver of the watering cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."—*Christian Advocate.*

All Lightweights.—The clergyman preached a rather exhaustive sermon from the text, "Thou Art Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting."

After the congregation had listened about an hour some began to get weary and went out; others followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Soon another person started, whereupon the preacher stopped his sermon and said:

"That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out."—*New York World.*

Her Identity Was Disclosed.—There was in Brockton, some twenty-five years ago, a shoe manufacturing concern, whose firm name, P. & N. Copeland, was almost a household word. At one time the wife of one of the members of the firm had ordered a hat at H. W. Robinson's, and, upon calling for it, was met by a strange salesgirl.

The hat proving satisfactory, she was about to depart with it, without more ado, the bill to be sent, as was her custom. The girl, not understanding this,

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There would be no need of fuss if I could only impress on the American housewife's mind that MACBETH'S lamp-chimneys give more light, almost never break from heat, fit the lamp, and avoid that sickening lamp odor.

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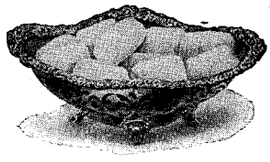

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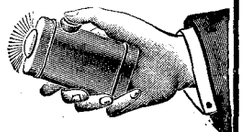

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and anxious for the safety of the hat, began to demur, whereupon Mrs. Copeland turned, and, drawing herself haughtily erect, said: "I guess you don't know who I am. I'm the wife of P. & N. Copeland."—*Boston Herald.*

Her System.—PATIENT TO PRETTY NURSE.—"Will you be my wife when I recover?"

PRETTY NURSE.—"Certainly."

PATIENT.—"Then you love me?"

PRETTY NURSE.—"Oh, no; that's merely a part of the treatment. I must keep my patients cheerful; I promised this morning to run away with a married man who had lost both his legs."—*Houston Post.*

A Close View.—TELESCOPE PROPRIETOR: "Step up, ladies and gents, and view the planet Mars. One penny, mum."

OLD LADY: "Oh, lor'! Hain't it round and smooth!"

TELESCOPE PROPRIETOR: "Will the bald-headed gent please step away from the front of the instrument?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Couldn't Remember.—TEACHER: "Johnny, what happened on July 4, one hundred and thirty years ago?"

JOHNNY: "I dunno, ma'am. I ain't but ten."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Ideal Criticism.—"Books should always be reviewed by their writers, for that is the only way to ensure that they have been read by the reviewers."—*Mr. Bernard Shaw, in "The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette."—Punch.*

Going Some.—"Lightning sure acts strange."

"Yes?"

"Yes; a streak of it came in our kitchen door yesterday, struck two chairs and the table, ran around the dining-room, up the stairs, tore through every upstairs room, and finally went out of the window. I near died laughing."

"You must have thought it was funny?"

"Yes; it reminded me of how pa acts when grandma is after him."—*Houston Post.*

No Bath for Him.—HOMELESS HOMER: "Dis here paper says it's fine to take a sun bath."

BRAKEROD BAKER: "A sun what? Wot's dat?"

HOMELESS HOMER: "A sun bath. You're a-takin' one now."

BRAKEROD BAKER: "Help, Homer, help! Move me inter de shade!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Tactics.—DRILL-SERGEANT (to raw recruit, who is slow in grasping the tactical details): "Now, Murphy, how would you use your sword if your opponent feinted?"

MURPHY: "Begorra, I'd just tickle him with the p'nt of it to see if he was ahfter fakin'."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Ancient Science.—An Egyptologist and an Assyriologist were disputing about the relative advancement of the two ancient peoples whom they were studying.

"Why, sir," said the Egyptologist, "do you know that there have been found in Egypt remains of wires which prove that they understood electricity?"

"Humph!" observed the Assyriologist. "We *don't* find any wires in Assyria, and that shows they understood wireless telegraphy."—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Experienced View.—BRIDE (prettily): "I wonder why they call a wife's allowance pin money?"

MATRON (savagely): "Because money to buy enough pins to hold her old clothes together is about all that the average man thinks a woman needs."—*Baltimore American.*

Not Built for Two.—An Irishman named Michael joined his brother James in this country. The money he brought over, added to James's savings, enabled them to go into the ice business. In course of time their custom increased, and it became necessary for them to have an office. In this James soon installed a nice roll-top desk.

"The one desk will do for the two of us," he ex-

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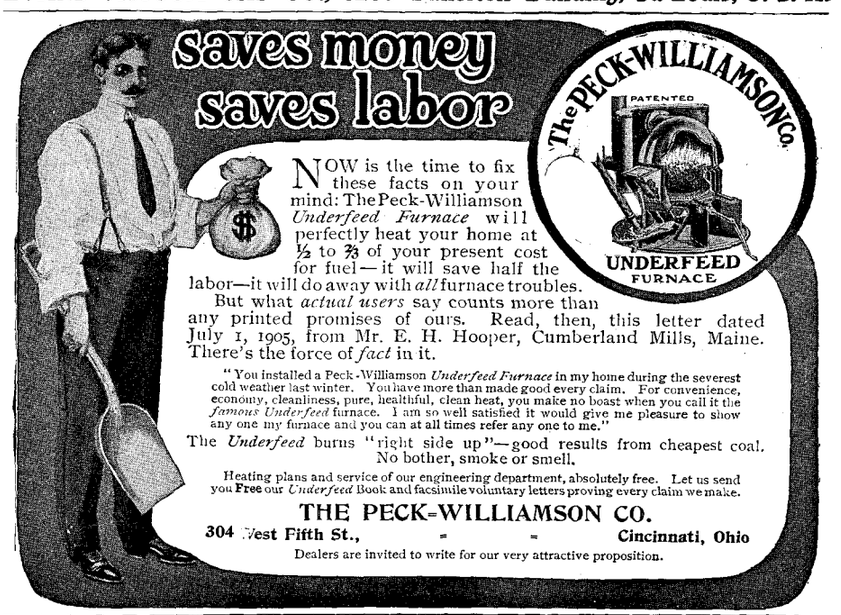

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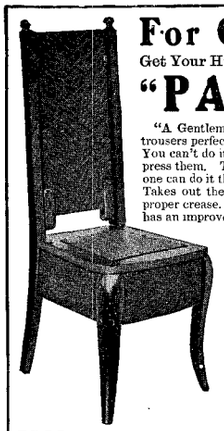

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plained, the day it was set up. "And here are two keys; one for you, and one for me."

Michael accepted the key, but seemed to be studying the desk.

"That's all right," he said. "But where is my keyhole?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

What Were?—"Pat, for a woman of her figure, your wife has remarkable poise."

"Yis, sor. They're th' bist Oi iver tasted."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Absent Shall Answer.—PROFESSOR: "After to-day, gentlemen, I will not call the roll, but will expect those absent to speak to me about it at the end of the hour."—*Yale Record.*

Paradoxical.—"It seems strange," said Deacon Mayberry, as he counted the money after church, "that a large congregation can be so small."—*Smart Set.*

Baby and the Bacillus.—

We can sterilize his bottles, we can boil his little mug;
We can bake his flannel bandages and disinfect the rug
That envelops him when he partakes of medicated air,
But there's one impossibility that leaves us in despair -
And a not unjustifiable alarm, you will allow—
To wit: we fear 'twould never do to sterilize the cow!

We are careful of his hours, we are thoughtful of his toys;
We are mindful of his sorrows, and judicious of his joys;
We are prayerfully considerate of needful discipline,
Of our little "Mother Handbook" and the precepts writ therein;
And we strive to render sterile all designed for mouth or tum,
But one frightful danger menaces—we can not boil his thumb.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Gross Libel.—An old Scotchman, being asked how he was getting on, said that he was all right, "Gin it wasna for the rheumatism in the richt leg."

"Ah, John," said the inquirer, "be thankful, for there is no mistake you are getting old, like the rest of us, and old age doesn't come alone."

"Auld age, sir," returned John, "I wonder to hear ye. Auld age has naething tae dae wi't. Here's my ither leg jist as auld; an' its sound and soople yet."—*Glasgow Mail.*

A Child's Advice.—One morning a Sunday-school was about to be dismissed and the youngsters were already in anticipation of relaxing their cramped little limbs after the hours of confinement on straight-backed chairs and benches, when the superintendent arose and, instead of the usual dismissal, announced: "And now, children, let me introduce Mr. Smith, who will give us a short talk."

Mr. Smith smilingly arose, and after gazing impressively around the class-room, began with: "I hardly know what to say," when the whole school was convulsed to hear a small, thin voice back in the rear lisp:

"Thay amen and thit down!"—*Savannah News.*

How "Sam" Registered.—Not far from Lexington lives a young farmer, "Sam" Woolridge, who found occasion to stop at the Phœnix in Lexington the other day. Just before Mr. Woolridge registered, James B. Haggin, of New York, owner of the beautiful Elmendorf stock farm, walked to the desk and wrote: "James B. Haggin and Valet, New York." Mr. Woolridge was the next to register, and this is what he wrote: "Sam Woolridge and Valise, Versailles."—*Harrodsburg (Ky.) Herald.*

The Greatest Need.—STRANGER: "I see Carnegie has offered your town a library."

UNCLE 'RASTUS: "Lemme tell yo' sumpin' sah—de cryin' need ob dis town am a circulatin' hencoop."—*Judge.*

Looked Like Daddy.—A well-known editor tells a quaintly funny story, in which his little son plays the leading rôle.

He lives in a suburb where the mud in the road stands almost as high as the local rates, and it was while pensively staring at the slushy sediment outside

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the window one rainy day that he grew reminiscent, and laughingly related a story to his wife and family of how, early in his journalistic career, he was carried off his feet when at a crowded outdoor meeting, and rolled in the thickest mud that he ever remembered seeing. After which he went on to minutely describe his condition following on the operation, much to the intense amusement of his listeners.

While he was speaking his little boy had slipped off his chair and gone stealthily out of the room.

Two minutes afterwards the door of the room opened slowly, and an apparition appeared that looked like a perambulating mud-heap.

And from out of this miniature monument of mud and filth issued a small, querulous voice.

"Daddy," it piped, "did you look like this when you was rolled in the mud?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Breaking It Gently.—FOREMAN (at the door): "Did yer husband hov a new suit av clo'es on this mor-nin', Mrs. O'Malley?"

MRS. O'MALLEY.—"He did."

FOREMAN.—"They're rooined entirely."

MRS. O'MALLEY.—"How did ut happen?"

FOREMAN.—"He was blown up be a charge av dinnymite."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Better Now.—"You shouldn't treat your boy so harshly; you'll break his spirit."

"Well, he'll probably get married some time, and he might as well have it broken now!"—*Answers.*

An Unappreciated Present.—AUNT: "Yes, Johnny, Santa Claus brought you a baby brother."

JOHNNY.—"Great Scott! Another present that ain't any use."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Mistook the Source of the Smell.—By the side of a certain portion of a suburban railway stands a glue factory which sometimes gives out a particularly offensive smell. A lady who was obliged to travel on this line quite often always carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat beside her. As the train neared the factory the lady opened her bottle of salts. Soon the whole car was filled with the horrible odor of the glue. The farmer put up with it as long as he could, then shouted: "Madam, would you mind puttin' the cork in that 'ere bottle?"—*San Francisco News-Letter.*

Easily Accounted For.—An Irishman, upon arriving in America, was asked his name at Ellis Island. He gave it.

"Speak louder," said the officer.

He repeated it.

"Louder," again said the officer; "why, man, your voice is as soft as a woman's!"

"Well," said Pat, "that might be. Me mother was a woman."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

His By Right.—A London cabby, on looking into his cab to see that all was in perfect order, discovered a dead cat on one of the seats. In his anger and rage he was about to throw the carcass into the street, when he espied a police-constable, and the following dialogue took place:

CONSTABLE: "What are you up to, there?"

CABBY (holding up the carcass): "This is how I am insulted. What am I to do with it?"

CONSTABLE: "Surely you know what to do with it. Take it straight to Scotland Yard, and if it is not claimed within three months it becomes your property."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

November 18.—The Russian Railroad and industrial strikes are declared off.

November 19.—An eye witness of the disorders in Russia and Poland declares the "Black Hundred," organized by the police, provoked the attacks upon the Jews in an effort to divert revolutionists by arousing racial animosities.

November 20.—Foreigners in Odessa and Warsaw demand protection.

November 21.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that the sentiment of the Zemstvo Congress is veering distinctly to the side of Count Witte.

November 22.—A resolution indorsing the Govern-

Santa Fe

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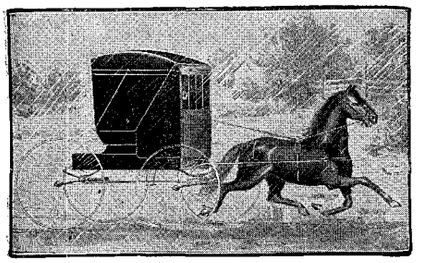

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ment is enthusiastically received in the Zemstvo Congress at Moscow.

November 23.—The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow votes in favor of a direct universal ballot.

November 24.—Reports from all over Russia tell of riots caused by the failure of crops. It is reported that another mutiny has broken out in the Black Sea fleet and among the garrison at Sevastopol.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 18.—The Norwegian Storthing elects Prince Charles of Denmark King of Norway.

The Korean Council of Ministers accepts Japan's protectorate, the Premier alone dissenting.

November 19.—An Anglo-Tibetan treaty, by which England is to recognize Chinese sovereignty, is reported to have been signed.

The Channel steamer *Hilda* is wrecked off St, Malo, on the north coast of France, and 130 lives are lost.

November 20.—The commander of the German forces in Southwest Africa announces the death of Hendrik Witboi, leader of the Hottentot revolt.

King Christian, of Denmark, formally accepts the Norwegian crown for his grandson, who takes the title of Haakon VII.

After a parade by several thousand of London's unemployed, resolutions are adopted condemning charity as a cure for lack of employment and demanding that Parliament furnish work.

November 21—King Haakon VII. receives a congratulatory message from President Roosevelt.

Austrian, Italian, French and English warships are despatched for the Piræus to begin the demonstration in Turkish waters to enforce the Powers' demands for international control of Macedonia's finances.

November 22.—The Porte refuses the demands of the Powers.

November 23.—A portion of the international fleet is ordered to Mytilene or Besike Bay within Turkish waters.

The convention of municipalities of Porto Rico adopts a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth certain grievances and asking for self-government for the Porto Ricans.

Domestic.

November 18.—The Board of Consulting Engineers decides in favor of a sea-level canal at the Isthmus of Panama by a vote of eight to five.

November 19.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arrives in New York to begin a thirty-weeks' tour in this country.

Secretary of War Taft, in a speech at St. Louis, declares that "real work has been done and is being done" on the canal.

November 20.—Prince Louis and his squadron sail for Gibraltar.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, is again placed on trial in St. Louis.

Secretary of War Taft, in a speech at Kansas City, argues for lower tariff rates with the Philippines.

Governor Higgins, Secretary Root and Postmaster-General Cortelyou confer with the President over the New York political situation.

In declining to grant another interview to Henry M. Whitney, whom he accused of falsifying him, the President accuses him of repeating the offense in his letter asking for the interview.

Secretary Shaw, it is said, has agreed to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the coming session of Congress.

November 21.—Senator T. C. Platt before the insurance committee, testifies that he received contributions from the Mutual Life and the Equitable for State campaigns.

The General Relief committee in New York reports total collections of $750,000 for the aid of Jews in Russia.

November 22.—The trial of Midshipman Meriwether by court-martial on charges of causing the death of Midshipman Branch in a fist fight at the Naval Academy begins at Annapolis.

The New York Board of Trade passes resolutions favoring abolition of American duties on Philippine products and the repeal of the new law to regulate shipping.

November 23.—Forty suits contesting the recent election of every official in two counties are begun in Louisville, Ky.

John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and other Standard Oil men are subpœnaed to testify in New York in Missouri's suits against the company and its allied corporations.

Surgeons who attended Midshipman Branch testify before the court-martial that the lad's death was due to blows on the head.

November 24.—Senator Foraker submits to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a bill giving United States courts control of railroad freight rates.

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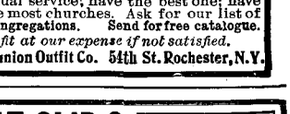

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"L.," Montreal, Can.—"What are the meanings of the words 'bicameral' and 'unicameral'?"

"Bicameral" means "consisting of two chambers or branches," and has reference to the theory that the legislative department of a government should have two separate co-ordinate branches. "Unicameral" means "consisting of but one chamber"; as, a *unicameral* legislature.

"P. E.," Elvins, Mo.—"By what rule may one determine when to use the prefixes 'dis-,' 'un-,' 'in-,' and 'im-'?"

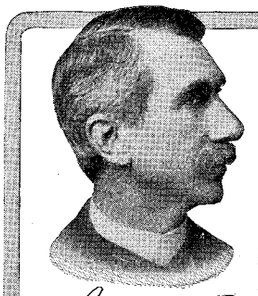
"Dis-" is a Latin prefix meaning "apart" or "asunder," as in "dispel," "dissect," etc. "In-" is a Latin prefix meaning "not, without, un-." The "n" of "in-" changes to "m" before "b" and "p" and into the liquid that immediately follows it, as "il," "im," "ir," as in "*il*lumine," "*im*bue," "*ir*rational," etc. These syllables prefixed to nouns and adjectives reverse their meanings. "Un-" is an English or Anglo-Saxon prefix meaning "not," and is used to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition. "In-" as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation, "un-" more of mere privation; as, a child's *un*artistic speech, a writer's *in*artistic diction. In general "in-" is more confined to words of Latin origin.

"H. W. H.," Arkansas City, Kan.—"(1) Please state if the adjectives 'round' and 'square' can be compared. (2) Explain 'roundish,' 'nearly round.' Are these forms of comparison?"

(1) Taken in the strictest sense, these adjectives can not be compared, as they imply the superlative degree; still the absolute and unsurpassable degree becomes in colloquial use gradually weakened in force so that a secondary meaning is developed. Accordingly these adjectives are compared like other adjectives by many good authorities. (2) Some grammarians regard the termination "-ish" as indicating a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive. Others believe that there is no good reason for noticing this termination as constituting a degree of comparison. "Nearly" is an adverb modifying the adjective "round," but, while it denotes a degree of roundness, is not a form of comparison.

"L. D.," Trenton, N. J.—"Are the following sentences correct? (1) 'They all disagree *from* me'; (2) 'He differed *from* me in opinion'; (3) Mrs. Jones sent her *two jewels* to school this morning; one is five and the other six years of age'; (4) 'He is the man *who* I thought it was'; (5) '*Who* do you think that I am?' (6) '*Who* do you think me to be?'"

(1) One person or thing disagrees *with* another; substitute "with" for "from." (2) The verb "differ" is followed either by *from* or by *with*, *from* being used with reference to qualities, *with* with reference to views, opinions, etc.; an apple differs *from* a pear; a man differs *from* another in stature, complexion, etc.; he differs *with* another in opinion, thus, Washington differed *from* Hamilton in temperament, but he did not differ *with* him in political theory. (3) This sentence is correct. "Jewel" in the sense of "one dearly beloved; heart's treasure: used often as an epithet of fondness," is sanctioned by the Standard Dictionary. (4) "Who" is correctly used, as its antecedent, "man," is in the nominative case. (5) Omit the word "that." The pronoun "who" is in the nominative case because the word for which it stands, "I," is also in that case. (6) Use "whom" instead of "who," as "me," the word to which it relates, is in the objective case.



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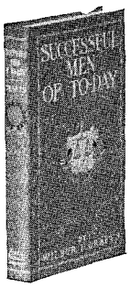

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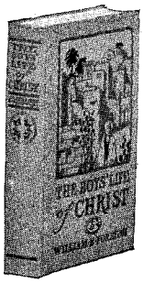

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